

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER IV.—ON TEA.

Nec vero terræ ferre omnes omnia possunt:
Fluminibus salices, crassisque paludibus alni
Nascuntur, steriles saxosis montibus orni;
Littora myrtetis lætissima; denique apertos
Bacchus amat colles; aquilonem et frigo-
ra taxi. *Virg. G. ii. 109.*

AFTER the subject of tea had been introduced into your twenty-fifth volume, page 305, by E. N. and page 518, by Phytophilus, I presented three letters on this exotic, pages 1, 97, and 201 of your twenty-sixth volume. Feeling then, a reluctance in too often intruding upon your readers, on a solitary, though interesting vegetable, I courted the assumption of it by some more able pen; and which indeed was accepted in page 414, of the same volume, though I cannot add that my expectations were fully gratified: I should not, however, have troubled you with any further remarks, had it not been for the botanical notices of Capel Loft, esq. which also have not afforded me that clear information, which might have been anticipated from this able writer. Hence I am encouraged to offer a more copious history of it, for the amusement, if not information, of your readers.

Some account of coffee has been introduced into your miscellany, vol. xxvii. page 23; and by Capel Loft, esq. p. 28. In a subsequent number I may presume to trouble you with a few additional remarks upon it, which will probably be the last letter on these beautiful evergreens, from

TSJAA-PHILUS.

London, March 18, 1809.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.

CLASS III. ORDER 1.—POLYANDRIA
MONOGYNIA.

The CALYX.—*Perianthium* quinque-partite, very small, flat; the segments round, obtuse, permanent.

The COROLLA.—The Petals six,* subro-

* Among some hundred specimens of tea-flowers that I have examined, the greatest number consisted of six large petals, and ex-

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tund, or roundish, concave: two exterior, less, unequal: four exterior, large, equal, before they fall off recurvate.

The STAMINA.—The Filaments numerous,* filiform; shorter than the corolla. The Antheras cordate, bilocular.

The PISTIL.—The Germen, three globular bodies joined. The Style simple, at the apex trifid. After the petals and stamens are fallen off, they part from each other, spread open, increase in length, and wither on the germen.

The Stigmas simple.

The PERICARPIUM.—A Capsule, in the form of three globular bodies united, trilocular, gaping at the top in three directions.

The SEEDS.—Simple, globose, angular on the inward side.

The TRUNK.†—Ramosae, ligneous, round, the branches alternate, vague, or placed in no regular order, stiffish, inclining to an ash colour, towards the top reddish.

The PEDUNCLES.—Axillary, alternate single, curved, uniflorous, in crassate, the peduncles encreasing in thickness, stipulate, the stipula single, subulate, crest alternate, elliptical, obtusely serrate, edges between the teeth recurvate.†

The LEAVES.—Apex emarginate, at the

ternally three lesser ones of the same form; however, the number in the flowers vary considerably, which may account for the mistake of Dr. Hill and Linnæus, (who described this plant on Dr. Hill's authority,) who make the green and bohea tea two distinct species, giving nine petals to the former, and six to the latter.—See *Amæn. Acad.* v. vii. p. 248. *Hb. Exot.* i. 22. *Kämpfer. Amœnitat. Exot.* p. 607. *Breyn. Exot. Plant. Cent.* i. p. 3. *Hist. de l'Acad. des Scien.* 1776. p. 52.

* From 250 to 300.

† Authors differ much as to the size of the tea tree.—See *Le Compt.* Lond. 1697, 8vo. p. 228, *Du Halde, Descr. Générale de la Chine,* Paris, 1755, fol. 4 tom. Lond. 1736, 8vo. vol. 4, p. 22. *Guil. Pise; in Itin. Bras. Amæn. Exot. Lemgoe,* 1712, 8vo. p. 605. *Osbeck's China,* vol. 1, p. 247. *Eckeberg's Account of the Chinese Husbandry,* vol. 2, p. 303.

‡ No author hitherto has remarked this obvious circumstance; even Kämpfer himself says, that the leaves terminate in a point. *Amæn. Exot.* page 611.

U u

base

base very entire, smooth, glossy, bullate,* venose on the under side, of a firm texture, on footstalks; the footstalks very short, round on the under side, gibbous or bunching out on the upper side, flattish, and slightly channelled.

The common names Bohea and Green Tea. There is but one species of this plant. The difference of bohea and green tea, depending upon the nature of the soil, the culture and manner of drying the leaves, and the time of gathering them.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.—No. XXVII.

WHAT IS *the* PRESENT STATE OF PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE, and PUBLIC DISPOSITION, in regard to the FINE ARTS?

Tu quid ego, et mecum populus quid sentiat, audi.

HAVING stated, in the former part of this question, the benevolent attention of the British Institution to the state of the public mind with regard to painters, it was next proposed to enquire into the methods and merits of that institution, with respect to the essential advancement of the fine arts in England.

For this purpose it will, first, be necessary to distinguish the beneficent and liberal zeal of the promoters and directors of that establishment, from the plans which have been formed for the purposes they desired to accomplish; and, again, to distinguish those plans, originally formed in consequence of their wishes and designs, from the subsequent execution of them, as far, at least, as it has hitherto taken place.

Concerning the original design of the institution, it will be at once sufficient to ask, for what but noble purposes could a combination be formed of the most opulent, elevated, and illustrious characters in the kingdom? with what but the most liberal views could they direct their attention to arts, with which they had scarcely any other acquaintance, than from the cries and complainings of their professors? what but the most genuine benevolence could incline them to assume the troublesome office of agents, for the artists, with the public, and to become the almost gratuitous publishers of their works? and, what but the most highly disinterested motives could draw from their superfluous wealth, (so long assigned to different channels) the prices of pictures, which, exclusively of

intrinsic merit, derived their principal recommendation from having formed a part of the good work which they patronized? The patriotic intentions, therefore, of the original institutors are beyond all question: they cannot be doubted for an instant.

With regard to the plans of the institution, somewhat more of uncertainty appears on the surface. It was not, for a time, so clearly ascertained, whether these were laid with a view to excite the enthusiasm of genius, and elevate the pretensions of a great nation in the arts, or whether they took for their object the more numerous and ordinary branches of art, and were designed principally to advance the useful improvement of our furniture and pottery.

This ambiguity arose chiefly from the prospectuses of the institution, which, at different times, publicly announced both the designs above-mentioned; but as, in the progress of the scheme the former has been regularly professed to be predominant, it is with reference to that point of view only, that it can be proper to proceed in an enquiry into the effects likely to result from the undertaking: nor would it be fit even for this to take place without premising a wish on the part of the enquirer, to be fully understood as not in the slightest degree undervaluing the laudable efforts of the British Institution, but as cordially and earnestly desiring its ascent to the highest accomplishment of its purposes.

The mode, or rather, to speak with more fairness, the degree in which the extensive desires of the directors and subscribers have been actually carried into execution, with the advantages hitherto offered to the exhibitors and students, have been already shewn, in the former part of this enquiry, to consist of the sale of pictures, rewards for imitation of the works of great masters, and opportunities of copying those works.

Of these three points, the last-mentioned is, in its general design, truly laudable: a collection of pictures by the greatest masters of the art being a necessary part of the foundation of a school of painting. But the late restrictions laid on the students, whereby they are forbidden to copy more than parts of the pictures placed before them for their study, are, it must be confessed, nearly incomprehensible. Do not the worthy patrons of the institution know that composition is an elementary part of painting, and that it includes the whole arrangement of a picture?

* When the upper surface of the leaf rises in several places in roundish swellings, hollow underneath.

ture? If it be not worth the student's pains to study this whole, how is it more worth them to copy the parts of a picture? It must, no doubt, be allowed, that, as some pictures possess great happiness of composition, but have little to recommend them in any single incident, there are also others, which, although brilliant and even enviable in particulars, do not exhibit the comprehensive intellect of a master in the composition. But are all the pictures which the patrons send to their gallery, unfortunately of this latter description? The patrons, not being professors, may very reasonably doubt, whether they are or not; but why should not the student, whose business it is to acquire knowledge in this respect, be left to his own choice, to copy that which he judges to be most useful?

The imitation of the works of other masters, by making *companions*, as they are termed, to certain specified pictures of the collection, may be dismissed as nugatory.

The sale of pictures is an act of charity, to be extolled as such.

But, taking the whole of these advantages into view, and, for a moment, laying aside the highly honourable gratification derived from the sight of multitudes almost miraculously fed, let us enquire, "Can the production of works in the fine arts be forwarded by the same methods of encouragement as other manufactures? And, will the mere use of the palette, &c. and pencils make a painter?" If not, may it not be feared that the ready sale, so freely set on foot at the British Gallery, may be more likely to promote pictures than painting? And conceiving, as has been stated, that the real object in view is to promote the progress of painting towards the most elevated state of which it is capable, if the institution were to be regarded as having reached the extent of its plan proposed for that purpose, might one not, without hesitation, assert that it had proceeded on erroneous grounds; and may it not in our vulgar phrase, be said to have begun at the wrong end? For, does it not appear to presume the scientific foundations of painting and sculpture to be already adequately laid in the country, and that nothing is wanting but to excite diligence and dexterity by the offer of reward?

"Let rewards", it is said; "be sufficient, and the point is carried: patrons will make painters." It would be truly illiberal to ascribe these sentiments, if

they exist in the elevated patrons of the British Institution, to any improper consciousness of superior station, and they will be more fairly construed to indicate the voice of Hope. But, will the benevolent hopes of the patrons be in this instance realized? It is undeniable, that patronage will produce painters; but the question is, will the present patronage produce painters of the highest class? Will it not be discovered, in process of time, perhaps unfortunately at too late a moment, that the groundwork of science, so essentially requisite to excellence in the arduous pursuit, is wanting, and that it is in vain to solicit the dexterity of the hand, where there has been no previous adequate information of the mind?

But if there be any error in the statement just made, of the probable effects of the British Institution on painting or sculpture; if the hopes of a productive sale will really elicit genius, or what is the same thing, induce such a cultivation of intellect as to bring forth the fruits of genius, we have only to wish, that, taking into consideration the degraded state into which critics declare our poetry to be sunk, another British Institution may be opened for the promotion of that art also, and a sale offered for the productions of numerous bards, who are now filled with poetic fire, and whose conceptions are nevertheless in danger of being extinguished by neglect?

As a lover of every species of moral advancement, I would in particular plead for the active prosecution of such a project in respect to a class of poetry, in which there are so many perversely pleasant sufferers—I mean the drama; of which (as before observed) all sound and staunch critics every day protest that our stage never bore so disgraceful records as in modern days. Will not some charitable association call forth the sleeping genius of the drama, by conditions of sale, equally advantageous with those offered to the muse of painting? Then, if there be power in patronage, will the lost honours of our lyre and mask be restored, and England once more boast a Dryden and a Shakespeare.

"Absurd!" cries Draco—"Is it not sufficiently notorious that the emoluments to be gained by successful dramatists are actually large enough to satiate the most unconscionable of the irritable race? And yet, where are our Congreves, our Wycherleys, our Massingers, our Southernes, our Vanbrughs, and our Rowses?" This reflection is so obvious and glaring, that

it never fails to excite indignation in the mastiff critics of our theatrical prizes, who, unlike to the benevolent genius of the British Institution, employ their utmost endeavours to avert the public from the authors and the works of their own day; pitiable in their mischief, because unconscious, that while they strive, as vainly as basely, to rob the labourer of his hire, the malice they diffuse may prove a poison to ingenuous effort, and prevent the maturity of that talent, whose absence they affect to deplore. But some other opportunity will serve for noticing the errors of critics: patrons are at present on the canvass.

It has been sarcastically remarked that, as the painters can now gain ample remuneration for their labour at the British Gallery, nothing remains for them but to shew that the want of patronage was their only deficiency, and to prove, by the immediate production of the most elevated works, that their abilities were at all times more ready than the occasion for exerting them.

Such a remark might naturally enough have been made by a journalist, whose winged destiny permits him to assign only so many minutes to each successive subject, before the printer enters the room to convey his thoughts to the press: but to a less busy, or less rapid enquirer it is obvious, that many painters in England, before the establishment of the British Gallery, did indeed want victuals, who could not paint without them; and that, now that they can get food, they will paint. But, was food all that was wanting in them? Will the amplest maintenance at once inspire refined knowledge? And is eating the only thing requisite to rouse and elevate diligence to professional eminence?

So far then, the designs of the British Institution may be considered as imperfect, or, to speak more candidly, as immature; for, as experience is the great instructor, why should not a hope subsist, that the admirable perseverance, evinced in the prosecution of its plan, will finally lead to the best and greatest effects?

But it is time to proceed. If such an incompetent knowledge and estimation of painting subsists in the minds of the enlightened and superior classes of society, let us turn our attention for a moment to the vulgar judgment on the arts, and observe what a confused chaos is there the consequence of those higher erroneous sources.

Is it absurd to say that, within the walls of the great city of London, there will scarcely be found more than one individual of a thousand, perhaps of ten thousand, who has the least solicitude concerning painting, sculpture, or feels the least concern whether they exist, or are annihilated in the country?

It is not designed to infer that, in this respect, the citizens of London are neglectful of a known duty, but that they are unapprized of the existence of any duty, with regard to the cultivation of the arts. Did they feel their cultivation to be incumbent on them, the Enquirer is proud to think (as one advantaged by the friendship of many among them), there is not a city in the world that would more strenuously concur in promoting their advancement. But what reason can they have for supposing the fine arts to form a necessary object of public attention? The government of England scarcely takes notice of their existence, sets no example of their promotion; and the citizens of London, as they emulate, so they follow in this point the steps of government without a question. The citizens of London are too industriously provident for the welfare of future generations, too busily planning the increase and perpetuity of England's wealth, too hospitably attentive to the warmth and plenty of their generous boards, and too socially communicative of the joyous moments of relaxation, to seek any further refinement of delight, or to feel any great earnestness to enquire whether any such exist. This sequacious disposition of the city of London, is discernible in the only instance, in which the state has afforded assistance to one of the arts of design, by the monuments which have been raised to the heroes fallen in the defence, or to the statesmen renowned in the service, of their country. The city consequently raises statues and monuments to heroes and statesmen; ask her why? She points to Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's.

The judgment of the vulgar without the walls of the city is next to be noticed. There the arts, painting, sculpture, are in the mouths of every one. The two first mentioned, indeed, have engrossed to themselves the very name of the arts; and if you mean that those words should be understood in their more general sense, you find it necessary to explain yourself accordingly.

But, observe the difference of the judgment, that has arisen from the undigested

digested opinions every where circulated respecting those two arts, when compared with that which is formed of others, included in the usual course of public education.

Poetry, it may be observed, is so well understood, that it's just degrees are readily ascertained, and appropriate praise is bestowed on every production of merit, that issues from the press. We know how to fix the just degree of Cowper, of Cumberland, of Rogers, of Walter Scott, and of Hayley; and although we do not boast an age surpassing all other epochs of poetry, we should hear with indignation that every puny wit of France, or rhymers of Italy, was indisputably superior to the poets just mentioned.

In painting, precisely the reverse happens in all points. We declare that painting is now at the highest point of general advancement, to which it has ever arrived in England, (and I believe we declare it with truth); but if you are bold enough, dare to mention an individual living painter, who is to be compared with an accredited master of a foreign school! And, in sculpture, was not lately the supposed superiority of a modern artist of Venice—but a truce to retort on that subject. It is not the legitimate purpose of enquiry to stir up hostile sensations. Fortunately, the amiable genius of Canova preserved the honour of our University: with the candour and temperate judgment, which no less than his professional abilities, adorn the first sculptor of his country; he declined the splendid task proposed to him, and with it (if report be true) the additional offer of three hundred pounds per annum, annexed as a condition of his residing amongst us, contented with the patronage of his own powerful *Mæcenæ*s.

Much has been said, and is daily said, in the general circles of conversation, of the great encouragement now-a-days given to the arts; and while the disposition of such as continue to speak in this manner, seems so favourably bent to believe and hope, they know not what, it may not be useless to them to inquire, of what kind is this encouragement? What has been stated in relation to the highest actual example of public patronage, will in a great measure answer the question. An institution, founded on the most generous intentions towards the arts, directs its laudable efforts to the patronage and remuneration of younger students, and of less aspiring, or less

affluent practitioners, who choose to enter the lists of the establishment. To such alone its benefits can be extended; for as to any great work of an artist of settled eminence, it hitherto appears to be a point wholly beyond the scope of the Institution: a cabinet picture, an enamel, or a flower-piece, is eagerly seized by some ready purchaser, while a *Venus* by Nollekens, or a *Daniel in the Lions' Den*, by Northcote, may go to the gallery and return to their homes as freely, and with as little interruption, as the artists and the directors think fit.

Beyond this scene of limited patronage, in what form does encouragement appear? When West, now the father of the English school, announced the completion of his classic work, of the *Death of Nelson*, and when it was known that it might be seen at his house, immense crowds of spectators instantly flocked thither, who thronged his painting-room, passages, door-ways, the very street in which his house is situated, in order to obtain a view of so interesting a public work. The crowds of visitants continued for many weeks: it seemed impossible to satiate a just and general curiosity, and the picture was at length removed to the engraver's.

Many, in this numerous assemblage, conceived, no doubt, that they were shewing encouragement to the art and the artist, by their presence; and, as far as the tribute of politeness, and the attention of curiosity denote encouragement, they certainly were so; but is it not almost passing belief that, of all this extraordinary croud, no one individual should be found sufficiently wealthy, or sufficiently sensible of the merits by which he was attracted to the house, to become a candidate for the possession of a treasure capable of affording such extensive delight? Yet this, if report may be trusted, is the case even to the present moment; and a picture, the best record of one of the most deeply affecting, and most nationally important events which our history contains, would have been to this hour uncalled for, and would not have existed, if the professional ardour of the painter and the engraver had been as inactive, as the public patronage of established merit in the fine arts.

Notwithstanding all the boast of general encouragement, the booksellers and publishers continue still to be the greatest patrons of historical painting in England. The days of Boydell, and Macklin,

Macklin, indeed are over, and their example is vanished without bequeathing either stimulus or knowledge, to succeeding Mæcenases; yet Stothard, Fuseli, and after them an innumerable train of minor historic painters, have derived the greater part of their employment from sources of a similar kind. The nobility of the land purchase the books, to which the engravings from their pictures are annexed, and are content to be their patrons at second hand.

Such, on the whole, is a sketch of the inadequate state of public knowledge, and public attention, with respect to the arts of painting and sculpture. That there is a growing expression of desire towards them, discoverable in a large part of the public, no one can reasonably doubt; but it is desire unmaturing, unformed, unauthorized. We judge as yet but of their surface. Of their nature, their properties, their constitutional growth and progress, it may without scruple be asserted, that we are, in this country, ignorant; if not wholly, at least too much so, to hope for any summary accomplishment of their highest excellences. The foundations of these must be laid in general, solid, regular, and permanent study. They are not superficial; they do not lie in the hand; they will never start out of ignorance. Their seeds are sown by the immediate hand of Providence; but their maturity is neither a gift nor an inspiration beyond the ordinary processes of nature.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Not *vates* only, but *grammatici* form the *genus irritabile*.

AUTHORS in general are like the Archbishop in *Gil Blas*; they court criticism, but are displeased if it does not confer unqualified praise upon them.

Of this we had an instance in your last Number, (p. 141, &c.) in the letter of Mr. Grant. I had read the observations of the *British Critic* on his *Latin Institutes*, and had in consequence of that character purchased the book. Wishing for information on the subject of *Latin Grammar*, I did not object to the Author's adoption of materials from other writers. This was, in my opinion, a recommendation of the book.

Dissimilar must be the object of the critic. He is bound by his office to detect plagiarisms, whether they affect the authenticity of the writer or not. Hav-

ing imbibed the rudiments of Latin in Dr. Valpy's *Grammar*, I recognized my old friend's in the poetical rules given by Mr. G. Our author represents the critic as "petulant," because he has discovered, that he took "a few verses from Dr. V. respecting the gender of nouns." The fact is, that he has taken not only all the verses on the gender (p. 30-32 of the *Institutes*), but those on defective verbs (p. 121-122), besides a certain proportion of prose, which might be pointed out, from Dr. V.'s *Grammar*. These verses are so totally different from those in other grammars, that I cannot but call them "original," although Lily certainly devised the three special rules, and Despauterius and older grammarians mentioned the irregularities in verbs. That Mr. G. has not always neglected to acknowledge his originals appears from page 37, in which he quotes verses from the *Westminster Grammar*, though I believe that Dr. Busby himself laid no more claim to originality than Dr. V. probably does. And yet the merit of versification in Lily's, Busby's, and Valpy's Grammars will be acknowledged by those who compare it with that of Clarke, Milner, Holmes, and some other grammarians. Technical and didactic versification presents greater difficulties than any other species of poetry. Virgil bestowed greater labour on the *Georgics*, than on the *Pastorals*, or even on the *Æneid*.

A plagiarism from a living author seems to be the ground of the critic's objection. Dr. Carey, in his excellent book on *Prosody*, has taken the metrical rules of Alvarez, and with unquestioned propriety.

Mr. G. has by way of recrimination found some grammatical inaccuracies in the *British Critic*.—To your experience and candour, Mr. Editor, who are so remarkable for correctness, I may justly appeal on this subject. You, who, like the *Critic*, are obliged to print periodically, know the difficulty of being perfectly accurate in the hurry of composition; and if your correspondents are correct, you know that the printer will sometimes, almost unavoidably, shew the woful effects of haste and hurry. As well might Mr. G. expect accuracy in a daily paper.

The efforts of the *British Critic* to support the cause of the religion and of the government of this country have merited the praise of good intentions, and they not unfrequently present their readers with articles of real excellence, although a few

a few trifling inaccuracies may escape them; and I may be permitted to add, that some of those expressions, which have been noticed by Mr. G. might be vindicated.

Mr. G. adds, that the B. C. appears to have been desirous of "paying some attention to Dr. V." If he will turn to the last edition of Dr. V.'s Humane Society Sermon, he will find the author complaining of the severity, and defending himself from a charge, of the British Critic, in a preface of no common length. He certainly does not there consider that review as partial to his publications.

Mr. G. may be perfectly assured, that the British Critic did not mean to detract from the merit of his Institutes, which will probably occupy a place in every collection of the most useful works in Latin Grammar.

Your's, &c.

T. P.

Cambridge,

March 16, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the subject of Ague, when I transmitted the case of *Elizabeth Milliar*, it did not occur to me that any thing new or important could be advanced, as the Peruvian Bark has long held the foremost rank for its cure. However, as even the mode for administering the Bark is, in this county (Somerset), where Agues are so rife, of much importance, perhaps it may be of service to communicate the mode in which it generally succeeds best. The way in which it is given here, and which is, in the strictest sense of the word, a popular way, is to take of yellow bark in powder one ounce, salt of wormwood (*Kali ppt.*) forty grains, Virginian snake root in powder thirty grains. Let these be mixed together in a quart of either strong beer, good ale, or cider (some use port-wine), a wine-glass of which is to be taken twice a day, taking care to shake the bottle previously to pouring out the dose. This is, in course, for a grown person; for children, the dose must be proportionately less.

Medical men frequently fail in curing the Ague here, when the above medicine succeeds; and I think that this is easily accounted for: the mode in which the bark is frequently administered by them, is in the form of an electuary, with conserve of orange peel and other warm stimulants; all, no doubt, very good and effectual, provided the patient follow the

direction; but, unfortunately, as pot after pot becomes expensive, he is desirous of making it last as long as he can, and, by consequence, does not take the dose necessary to remove the disease. Blame then does not rest with the physician, but with the patient. In order, therefore, to avoid the inconveniencies of the first mode abovementioned (for it has inconveniency, the dose even in that not being exactly proportioned), and to avoid also the error of many a regular practitioner, I have for many years recommended, and, in innumerable instances, with much success, the following method:—Take of yellow bark in powder one ounce, divide it into eight equal parts, of which take one at eleven o'clock in the morning, and another at four in the afternoon, either mixed with a few spoonfuls of ginger-tea, strong beer, ale, or cyder, or even water: if in London, I should not hesitate to recommend its being taken in good porter, or Windsor ale. Should not one ounce succeed in removing the ague, another must be taken, and it is best to leave off the use of the bark gradually, by taking only one dose a day for some days, or even a fortnight, after the ague is gone. For a boy or girl, twelve years of age, I usually order the ounce to be divided into *twelve* parts; for nine years of age, into *sixteen* parts; and for four years and under, *twenty* parts. It may be asked, how it happens that I recommend the bark *alone*? I answer, because I am decidedly of opinion, that, in the far greater number of cases, additional medicines are of no importance; and, although in some cases they certainly are, yet as *popular* exhibitors of medicine cannot discriminate in such cases, it is better to give nothing but the bark; and I think in powder too, without having been previously mixed with any liquid, except at the time of taking it. The *modus operandi* of this, and a variety of other very valuable medicines, will possibly for ever remain unknown. I have, however, strong reasons for believing, that bark, previously immersed in any liquid, is not so active as it is when no previous mixing, except as above, has taken place. This, however, is not a place for such a discussion.

It sometimes happens, that you cannot get the bark in powder down young children; in such cases I have given a strong decoction, made with two ounces of the powder to a pint of water, and boiled for about twenty minutes in a covered vessel, and when cold strained from the

the faces; two table spoonfuls of which I have given, sweetened with sugar, to a child three years old once a day with good success. Emetics are here also frequently had recourse to; and, in slight attacks of ague, half an ounce of antimonial wine as an emetic, and working it off with camomile tea, will sometimes remove the complaint; but my own experience does not warrant me in recommending them, where any thing like obstinacy in the disease is manifest; and, generally speaking, the bark acts very effectually without a previous exhibition of an emetic.

Besides these various means of using the same remedy, I have found it essentially necessary to insist upon an ague patient's living better than ordinarily. To one accustomed to water I recommend cyder or ale; to cyder, ale or strong beer, in moderate quantity; and to one accustomed to strong beer, an occasional dose of port wine: *animal* food in preference to *vegetable*, and *roast* in preference to *boiled*. An avoidance of cold; and of wet feet. Indeed, living better alone will sometimes keep off the ague, when there is a predisposition for it.

From the many cases which I have seen, I am of opinion, that the Ague is not, as is too frequently imagined, an invisible something that can be expelled by a vigorous *coup de main* at once; such an idea may suit the poet, who may be desirous of depicting it as a shivering hag, but in sober reasoning, wherever the ague is present, there also previously existed *debility* (notwithstanding now and then some appearances to the contrary), and therefore the only mode of cure must be to invigorate the constitution, and the ague ceases to exist. Daily experience teaches us, who are but just permitted a glance at the threshold of the temple of Medicine, that the bark is the first medicine in the list of stimuli for the cure of the ague, and on that sheet-anchor must both the initiated and uninitiated depend.

I fear that I have already swelled this letter to an immoderate length. I have endeavoured to be as plain and intelligible, as is consistent with a notice on popular medicine to be, but suspect, that much conversation with medical men, as well as an intimacy with medical books, have made this letter less popular than the generality of your readers may desire. I have, however, no mo-

tive in these remarks, but the public health, and to them the public is quite welcome.

Huntspill,
March 9, 1809.

Your's, &c.
JAS. JENNINGS.

P. S. While on the subject of Bark I would say, that I have been informed, that the bark of a species of willow, growing in this country, called Broad-leaved Willow, will cure the Ague. I know nothing of it. Can any of the Correspondents of the Monthly Magazine give any information on the subject?—I have seen some of the yellow Bark attached to the wood on which it grows. The wood has much of the grain, colour, and softness of the wood of the willow.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A FEW days ago I met with some observations, accompanied with a plan, of an intended Archway under Highgate Hill, by Mr. Robert Vazie, who has not quite finished his proposed archway under the River Thames.

If it was proved, that there is no way of avoiding that hill, but by a tunnel, it probably might deserve the support of the public; but as it appears from a survey made by Mr. Thompson in 1805, that nearly the whole of the difficulty can be avoided, and yet the road kept in open day-light, without adding any thing to the distance, I think it will appear something like cutting out a job, to propose a tunnel, where the public may be better accommodated at one-fourth of the expence. It has been supposed, that the principal objection to the plan proposed by Mr. Thompson lies with two noblemen, upon the ground that it might possibly interfere with their *pleasure-grounds*; but surely no noble man would make that a pretence for preventing an improvement so desirable, and useful to the public at large. Is there no *pleasure* in accommodating the public? Are the public to pay the interest of 75,000l. (which would not be sufficient to finish the tunnel or archway), and be made to pass a narrow, dark, damp passage for near a mile, and all this for the pleasure of two noblemen, and the doubtful profit of a few speculators? For that reason also, are all the wells in Highgate to be laid dry, and the people of delicate habits to be exposed to injury in their health, by passing in the hot saltry summer's day, for 15 minutes, through a cold and damp vault?—Suppose any accident, similar to what happens daily in the streets

streets in London, should stop up the passage for a few hours, what will become of the passengers, and who will not then wish themselves once more above ground, and in DAY LIGHT?

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM the CONQUEROR'S ACCESSION to the CROWN of ENGLAND; BATTLE of HASTINGS; WILLIAM RUFUS, &c. from the ROMAN DE ROSE, MANUSCRIPT in the NATIONAL LIBRARY at PARIS, marked No. 6987, and 7567, by the late M. DE BREQUIGNY; now first published in ENGLAND.

THE ancient Romances are known to be *historical narratives* on subjects of this kind, and therefore no more apology is necessary for introducing them as such, than those would be for considering Robert of Gloucester, Harding, or Shakespeare's Plays of our Kings, fictitious, because written in verse.

The first part of the Romance merely concerns the Dukes of Normandy, which I pass over of course, and proceed at once to the events connected with English history.

It is known that William, after the death of Edward the Confessor, pretended, that this prince, dying without children, had declared him his successor: some authors have written that it was by a will. Vace, (the author,) says only that Edward *had an intention* of making William his heir. Some, he adds, have thought that Edward sent Harold, his seneschal, over to Normandy, on purpose to announce this intention to William: but it is agreed, according to others, that Harold only came to obtain the delivery of his relatives, given in hostage to Edward, for conservation of the fealty of Godwin, whose daughter Edward had married, and with whom, (Godwin) he had quarellled. These hostages had been confided to William. Harold had a gracious reception. A conversation took place about the succession of Edward's throne, to which Harold had some pretensions. William obliged him, not only to renounce them, but to swear that he would use every effort to secure the throne to William. In return, he promised Harold to give him one of his daughters in marriage. William, to corroborate the oath which he required, concealed some relics, upon which Harold took the oath, without having seen them: but when the oath was pronounced, William exhibited them.

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This interesting trait of the superstition of the age, proves at least, that William distrusted the plain and simple oath of Harold, and the event justified his distrust.

Edward died: it is admitted, that he had desired, that William should be his heir, but William was at a distance: Edward had left his barons at liberty to choose between William and Harold. The latter, who was on the spot, and who had great influence, easily acquired the preference. William in vain called upon him to perform his oath. Harold replied, that he would do nothing for him, and would neither marry his daughter, nor surrender the territory. William declared war against him, and Harold expelled all the Normans from England, whither Edward had drawn over numbers. This fact is related by our author and Guillaume de Junnegès, but is very different from the representations of the English historians: there is not also in the poem, a single word of any discourse of the barons, who, according to the chronicle,* demanded of Edward the nomination of Harold, as his successor.

The conquest† of England by William, is so well known, says M. de Brequigny, that I pass it over. I shall only remark that Vace, on this occasion, reports many particulars relative to manners and customs: and I shall quote for instance, the song of Roland, sung by the army of William when it marched to charge the enemy. [The reader will find this song, with the music, and a humorous English translation, in Burney's History of Music. Translator.] This fact, though not mentioned in the chronicle, founded upon the poem, is attested by William of Malmesbury,‡ and is of some importance: because the authors of the Literary History of France have concluded from it, that the use of the Romance tongue was common in the eleventh century.

William demanded succours from the King of France, but though he offered to hold of him the crown of England, he had no success. The Pope, to whom he made the same offer, accepted it, and sent him a gonfanon, or standard, and a ring, in which was a hair of St. Peter.

The battle ensued: Harold advanced at the head of his army. The list of the

* Founded on the Poem.

† This word is a *law-term*, signifying acquisition; and in this sense it is here used. See Blackstone.—Translator.

‡ De W. L. 3.—Translator.

Norman knights, who signalized themselves, fills six pages. Odo, bishop of Bayeux, did wonders. He is described as clothed in a haubergeon, with a white shirt underneath, riding upon a white horse, and a baton in his hand. He was the brother of William. All the circumstances related by Vace, conform to the famous Bayeux tapestry, worked by Maud, wife of the Conqueror.

Harold, who had an eye put out by an arrow, at the commencement of the battle, and afterwards was wounded in the thigh, continued to fight, till at last he was killed. [Our historians represent him as not wounded by the arrow, till the close of the battle; that in the thigh, being inflicted after death, by a dastardly soldier, whom William punished. *Translator.*]

Vace highly extols the valour of William. He had two horses killed under him. After the complete defeat of his enemies, he wished to sleep upon the field of battle; but it was represented to him, that among the wounded, with whom the field was strewed, some might have strength enough left to poignard him in the night. When he was disarmed, all his arms were found broken, through the blows struck upon them.

[The passages which follow, are precisely similar to the published accounts, and therefore are not given.]

William had just burned the town of Mantes, and wished to cross it in the midst of the ruins. They occasioned his horse to fall, and the king was wounded by the pommel of the saddle. Many historians ascribe his death to the consequences of that wound. Vace only says, that, upon his return to Rouen, he fell sick, and feeling his end approach, he disposed of his dominions, giving Normandy to Robert, his eldest son; England to William, who was the second; and to Henry, the third, 5,000 pounds. His disorder increasing, he died after six weeks illness. Vace makes him sixty-four years old: probably from copying Orderic Vitalis, but he was only sixty. [That excellent historian, Malmesbury, (*De W. i.*) says only fifty-nine. *Translator.*]

Before his death, William liberated all the prisoners: of this number, for four years, was his brother Odo, bishop of Bayeux, who had been of much service to him at the battle of Hastings, but had refused to give him any account of the revenues of England, the administration of which had been confided to him, Wil-

liam had been obliged to arrest him himself, nobody daring to lay hands upon a bishop. But, said the king, *I arrest you, as Earl of Kent*, by which distinction William thought to preserve the respect due to the episcopal authority.

As soon as the king was dead, the people about him abandoned him to pillage the moveables, before he was put into the coffin. This custom of carrying off the moveables of great men, at the instant of their decease, subsisted a long while, especially in relation to bishops, and even to popes. William was buried at Caen, as he had ordered, in the church of the Abbey of St. Stephen, which he had founded. His tomb, destroyed by the protestants in 1562, was repaired in 1642.

Vace does not forget the well-known fact, concerning the opposition, made to his burial, by a person named *Ascelin*, who pretended, that the part of the church, where they had prepared the burial of William, was, in his fief, and had been forcibly seized by that prince. This clamour excited a great tumult. It is commonly considered, as the origin of the "*Cry of Haro*," a cry still usual in Normandy, to re-demand a thing taken by violence, and to obtain immediate restitution through the judge. By this formula, they say, the plaintiff invokes *Rou* (*Rollo*) chief of the Norman dynasty. Paulus Emilius, a modern writer, is generally quoted for the guarantee of this etymon, and I do not believe that it had been suggested before him. [The cry exists in Jersey and Guernsey; the relics which we retain of the duchy of Normandy, which was wrested by France from John, some centuries before the existence of Paulus Emilius. See *Falle* p. 14. *Ha!* is the exclamation of a person suffering. *Ro*, the abbreviated name of the prince: so the custom is mentioned in the *Chron. de Normandie* l. xxvi. See too Rouillié, *Grand Coutumier de Normandie*, fol. lxxvi. Torrien, *Commentaires du Droit, &c. au Pays et Duché de Normandie*, liv. vii. ch. xi. *De Reb. gest. Francor.* l. iii.—Masseville, *Hist. Somm. de Normandie* p. i. l. 3. p. 224. *Translator.*] The poem of Vace, and other writers, near the time, when the fact happened, say nothing which may support the opinion of Paulus Emilius. "I forbid all," cried Ascelin. Here is no mention of *Rou*: it is the ecclesiastical authority to which Ascelin appealed. [M. Brequigny forgot, that the delinquent was the prince. The

The *Haro* might have been therefore absurd. He therefore appealed to the church, as our people did to the pope, against the king. *Translator.*] The bishops interrogated the neighbours, and upon their depositions, gave to Ascelin sixty sous for his land. We may add to this, says M. Brequigny, that the cry of *Haro*, appears to have been in these ages, a general appeal for assistance, without any determinate sense. Thus in the inquest taken in the thirteenth century, of the miracles of S. Louis, a woman, perceiving a child drowning, cries out *Harou, Harou*, come here, help me to draw out the child. This exclamation is also found in some places of the *Roman de la Rose*, with which *Rou* could have no concern. [Here M. Brequigny makes out his case. Q. if both that and the Irish *Arrah*, the Normans being of northern origin, do not come from thence? *Translator.*]

Some subsequent facts given by M. Brequigny, are common; I therefore pass on to some accounts of William Rufus, which are more favourable to his character, than general opinion.

During the siege of Mount S. Michael, the king and the duke* amused themselves with frequent challenges and jousts. In one of these the king fell from his horse, but without quitting the saddle, which had gone off with him, the poitral and girths being broken by the violence of the blow, which had been struck. He defended himself sword in hand, with the saddle grasped fast between his legs, until succour arrived, and without their being able to reproach him, with having evacuated the saddle, "*fait vider les arches*," a fact which proves his courage, and the nice concern he took in the honour of chivalry. When he arrived at Barfleur, he marched to Mans, and delivered the castle. He gave to the inhabitants, who had defended it, all the houses of the town. Mayne was subdued: and the Earl Helias was made prisoner: but the king set him at liberty, telling him, to beware being taken again.

"Cas se jon vous prens autrefois,
Jamais de ma prison n'estrees."

The king returned to England, and, after reigning thirteen years, was killed by an arrow, shot by one of the hunters. The chronicle, which copies the poem, says, that they accused Walter Tirel, [whom the M.S. calls Titam: the

French to this day not spelling or pronouncing English surnames accurately.] But Tirel protested many times with an oath, that he had not seen the king, and that he had not even gone, during the whole day, into the forest, where the prince was killed. This is further attested by Suger, (*Rec. Hist. Franc.* xii. 12) who had it from Tirel's own mouth. The poet contents himself with saying, that the king was struck, the direction of the arrow having been diverted, either because the arrow glanced against a tree, or because Tirel, in shooting it, was obstructed by his side, and altered the direction. Tirel, according to the poet, fled into France. Orderic Vitalis adds, that he married there, and a long time afterwards went to Jerusalem, where he died.

[This death of William Rufus, except that he died by violent means, is exceedingly dubious. He was detested. The Saxon Chronicle only says, that he was killed by one of his own retinue with an arrow. Cadmer, who lived in the reign, says, (p. 54) that he was struck in the heart by an arrow, but whether, as some say, it was shot, or as more affirm, he stumbled and fell upon it, he thinks it not worth while to enquire. Neither the Saxon Chronicle or Cadmer mention Tyrrel's name: the stumbling upon the arrow, sounds like a lie artfully raised; and Tyrrel, from some pique, was perhaps made the scape-goat for the rest: for Cadmer adds, *that the moment he was struck, he was deserted immediately by every body*; a circumstance, which implies guilt. Possibly they shot at him from behind a tree for disguise, which occasioned the story of the arrow glancing, as a convenient excuse. Tyrrel's name was picked up afterwards, by report perhaps. *Translator.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Am informed that, in consequence of an alteration (late made) in the process of drying *White Lead*, the health of the labourers, in an extensive manufactory in the neighbourhood of London, has been very materially benefited—the fatal *constipation of the bowels*, so common amongst them, having much decreased, which is attributed in a great measure, if not entirely, to this alteration. The different mode of drying the Lead adopted is (if I understand the matter right), that instead of laying it on chalk it is now poured into earthenware

* His brother Robert.

ware pans, and left to dry in them, the lead does not undergo nearly so much handling as before, and the fine particles of it, which used to float in great abundance about the room, are not perceived in such dense clouds as they used to be; this dust entering the mouth was one principal cause of the diseases to which the workmen were liable. By means of your miscellany, I wish to give publicity to the above circumstance; and should any of your readers be able and willing to give me any further particulars respecting this manufacture, which may be conducive to the health of those employed in it, they will much oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON PASTORAL POETRY.

"Hail, gentle Shenstone! Prince of Namby-pamby!

Blest be thy lark, thy linnet, and thy lamby!"

POLWHEEL.

THE sort of fairy ground, over which Pastoral Poetry leads its readers, has procured this species of composition numberless admirers; and it has enjoyed the additional eclat of employing the classic pens of Theocritus, Virgil, Pope, Gesner, and Guarini, besides various of the inspired bards of the Old Testament. Yet its eternal monotony renders it disgusting to persons of judgment and correct taste. However well executed, it is only fit to be admired by children. Who can with patience bear the unmeaning and endless repetition of faithless nymphs; dying swains; sighing breezes; purling rills; murmuring fountains; cooling grots; listening echoes; enamelled meads; tender lambkins; cooing doves; tuneful reeds; curling vines; perjured shepherds; and the sickening train of Corydons and Daphnes—Strephons and Cloes—Damons and Phillises? There may be occasionally a prettiness, which a man of understanding will be pleased with, as we would with a pretty child; or, to come nearer to the point, a pretty inanimate doll of a woman. It has, however, a fascination for young minds. I remember, when I thought Shenstone's Pastoral Ballad one of the most charming compositions in the English language; but at that period of life I also admired the *Death of Abel*, and *Hervey's Meditations*!

So absurd is the common fiction in the sentiments and situation of the characters, that Gay's *Shepherds Week*, where

the *nymphs* and the *swains* are mere men and women, employed in common occupations of rustic life, and which was written purposely to exhibit pastorals in a ludicrous view, is, from its adherence to nature more admired by the judicious, than the fine lady and gentlemen shepherds of the great competitors Alexander Pope, and Ambrose Philips.

In making these observations, I am far from condemning all pastoral poetry: Shakespeare's *As you like it*, his *Winter's Tale*, and other of his comedies, likewise Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*, cannot fail to give the most exquisite pleasure to every person of taste. In these we have natural pictures of country life, interwoven with interesting story, instead of the insipid sing-song, and milk-and-water versification, by which we are surfeited even in the first pastoral writers. Bloomfield's *Farmer's Boy*, and the pastoral parts of Thompson's *Seasons*, are also entitled, and for similar reasons, to the highest praise.

To illustrate the preceding observations, I shall present to the reader a view of Shenstone's celebrated ballad, which I select as being considered one of our best pastorals, one which in many passages has sterling merit, and which has even received some praise from Dr. Johnson, than whom no man ever more despised this species of writing. That I may avoid prolixity, I shall pass unnoticed such stanzas as deserve little either of praise or censure.

PART I. *Absence*.—The poet commences with a very modest request:

"Ye shepherds so cheerful and gay,
Whose flocks never carelessly roam;
Should Corydon's happen to stray,
O call the poor wanderers home!"

Those Shepherds, whose flocks never carelessly roam must enjoy a snug security, and might certainly have plenty of time on their hands; but they would hardly like to have their quiet disturbed, to run after the erratic charge of their love-sick neighbour.

Vulgar sheep are obliged to be driven home; but this poetical flock, it appears, will come at a call, like so many dogs!

"Allow me to muse and to sigh,
Nor talk of the change that ye find,
None once was so watchful as I—
I have left my dear Phillis behind."

The swain appears here rather sulky: the two first of the above lines seems to imply—"None of your palaver! leave me

me to my own whims, and go look after my sheep." The *I* at the end of the third line, followed by the *I* at the beginning of the fourth, is a pretty *conchetto*!

"Now I know what it is to have strove
With the torture of doubt and desire; ;
What it is to admire and to love,
And to leave her we love and admire."

To have *strove* is not grammar. The changes (to use a vulgar expression) are most delectably rung on *love and admire*.

"Ah! lead forth my flock in the morn,
And the damps of each ev'ning repel.
Alas! I am faint and forlorn;
I have bade my dear Phillis farewell."

Here again our innamorato gives the shepherds fresh orders. His flock is now neither to be *called* nor *driven*, but to be *led*.—What he means by telling them to repel the damps of each evening is utterly beyond my comprehension. If it allude to the sheep, I should think the covering given them by nature sufficient for this purpose; but probably these *Arctadian* sheep are more delicate in constitution than common muttons with which I have been acquainted.

"I have *bade*" may be poetry, but it is not grammar—*bid* might have been admissible, as an abbreviation of *bidden*, without derogation to the measure.

"Since Phillis vouchsaf'd me a look,
I never once dreamt of my vine;
May I lose both my pipe and my crook,
If I know of a kid that was mine!"

The first line of the above stanza seems to have been borrowed from Capt. Boddil—"Vouchsafe me a light of this match, Master Kately's man."

"I never once dreamt" would in humble prose be the extreme of vulgarity; in pastoral verse it is perhaps a beauty.

"May I lose both my pipe and my crook!" What a pretty, little, innocent, pastoral oath! especially as the crook would be of no use, when he was determined no longer to take charge of his flock; and if, as is *classically* expressed in the last line, he did not know of a kid "that was mine," what had he to care about them. *Mine* appears to have been found a necessary rhyme to *vine*: and, on the other hand, although it is probable he had more vines than one, the singular has been used instead of the plural, to furnish a counter-rhyme to *mine*.

It is not a little remarkable, that the preceding stanzas are all exceptionable, and that the remaining ones of Part I. are not only the reverse, but some of them eminently beautiful.

PART II.—*Hope*.

"My banks they are furnished with bees,
Whose murmur invites one to sleep,
My grottoes are shaded with trees,
And my hills are white over with sheep."

From the *furnishing* in the first line, it looks as if it had been written by an upholsterer, especially from the interpolation of the unnecessary and ungrammatical *they*, to fill up the measure.

"Whose murmur invites *one* to sleep." I never could abide that *one*. It seems to have been introduced by ignorant or indolent translators, to Anglicise the French *on*; and now it has become almost an English idiom; but it will not be found used by any correct writer. The newspaper translators have been the means of giving currency to many false expressions in our language. Their hurry may furnish an excuse, but it is of fatal consequence, as the works of newspaper writers are read so universally, and by so many ignorant persons. Thus, our naval officers have universally adopted the verb *to capture*, which never was a verb till made such by these editors. In like manner, when the French papers speak of *une corvette*, which is neither more nor less than a sloop of war, our editors, and after them our captains, never "*capture*" from France a sloop of war; it is always *a corvette*. But I digress—

"Not a pine in my grove is there seen,
But with tendrils of woodbine is bound;
Not a beech's more beautiful green,
But a sweetbriar entwines it around."

Had this been the effusion of a cockney poet, it might have been excusable; but for Shenstone, the former of the charming Leasowes, with all its delightful walks and bowers, a first-rate critic in gardening, to forget that the sweetbriar is not a parasitical plant, was unpardonable. God knows the stanza is not so harmonious as to afford any poetical licence for this absurdity. However, the same structure must be continued in the next.

"Not my fields, in the prime of the year,
More charms than my cattle unfold;
Not a brook that is limpid and clear,
But it glitters with fishes of gold."

Without cavilling at the equivocal word *prime*, which may either mean the *first* or the *best* of the year, I must observe, that the comparison between the *charms of field* and the *charms of cattle* have certainly the merit of novelty. As to the latter, I suppose their *charms* were

so fascinating, that the poet (like the old woman in the adage) would kiss his cow.

The third is a sad line, and that evidently for the measure and the rhyme. Taking it as it stands, *one* (to adopt the author's phrase) would imagine, that in this Elysian retreat there were various sorts of brooks, some limpid and clear, others dirty and muddy; and that only in the former glitter the "fishes of gold"—not literally gold fishes, but fishes from their brilliance painted as *of gold*, for the sake of a rhyme to *unfold*, a word in itself not here the most felicitous.

"One would think she might like to retire

To the bow'r I have labour'd to rear;
Not a shrub that I heard her admire,
But I hasted and planted it there."

Here we have a delectable repetition of the favourite monosyllables *one*, *not*, and *but*. It was very cruel in Phillis, after her Corydon's *hard labour* in rearing this bower, that she would not retire to enjoy its beauties.

"From the plains, from the woodlands, and groves,

What strains of wild melody flow!
How the nightingales warble their loves,
From the thickets of roses that blow!"

The *that blow* is a sad tag to furnish a rhyme to *flow*. On this stanza occurs an observation similar to that on the third—it is not *common* for nightingales to warble their loves from thickets of roses.

A cotemporary poet*, who mourned the death of Shenstone in the same pastoral measure, has improved on the preceding passage, by not only making nightingales sing on trees, but that in the north of Scotland, where never nightingale sang before.—In his song, *The Banks of the Dee*, he says,

"'Twas summer when softly the breezes
were blowing,
And sweetly the nightingale sang from each tree,
At the foot of a rock where the river was flowing,
I sat myself down on the banks of the Dee."

The stanzas as to the wood pigeon's nest, as well as all that follow, have much merit. It is very odd, that our poet should be so exceptionable in the begin-

ning of his parts, and conclude with excellence!

PART III.—*Solicitude*.—The commencement of this part completely belies my observation on the conclusion of the last. I must have the pleasure of transcribing it:

"Why will you my passion reprove?
Why term it a folly to grieve?
Ere I shew you the charms of my love:
She is fairer than you can believe.
With her mien she enamours the brave;
With her wit she engages the free;
With her modesty pleases the grave:
She is ev'ry way pleasing to me."

Had all the ballad been written with this charming simplicity, I should have burned a gross of pens, ere I had dipped one of them in ink to attack a performance of such real merit. Some beautiful lines also follow. I do not see how I can fix my ideas in the mind of the reader, who may happen not to have Shenstone by him, but by copying the whole of the remainder.

"O you that have been of her train,
Come and join in my amorous lays;
I would lay down my life for the swain,
That will sing but a song in her praise.
When he sings, may the nymphs of the town
Come trooping and listen the while;
Nay on him let not Phyllida frown,—
But I cannot allow her to smile."

This is a genuine picture of Love and its attendant Jealousy—only the "nymphs of the town" would better suit a Covent-Garden pastoral, than that of the enamoured Corydon.

"For when Paridel tries, in the dance,
Any favour with Phillis to find,
O how, with one trivial glance,
Might she ruin the peace of my mind!
In ringlets he dresses his hair,
And his crook is bestudded around,
And his pipe—Oh may Phillis beware
Of the magic there is in the sound!"

The above picture of a beau shepherd is very happy. The break after "his pipe" is truly poetical.

"'Tis his with mock passion to glow;
'Tis his in smooth tales to unfold,
How her face is as bright as the snow,
And her bosom, be sure, is as cold.
How the nightingales labour the strain,
With the notes of his charmer to vie;
How they vary their accents in vain,
Repine at her triumphs, and die."

"To the grove, to the garden he strays,
And pillages every sweet;
Then, suiting the wreath to his lays,
He throws it at Phillis's feet."

* O Phillis,

* John Tait, Esq. who now, as Judge of Police at Edinburgh, wields his pen, like our Poet Laureat, to send rogues and prostitutes to Bridewell.

"O Phillis," he whispers, "more fair,
More sweet than the jessamine's flow'r!
What are pinks in a morn to compare:
What is eglantine after a show'r?"

"Then the lily no longer is white;
Then the rose is depriv'd of its bloom;
Then the violets die with despatch,
And the woodbines give up their perfume."

"Thus glide the soft numbers along,
And he fancies no shepherd his peer;
Yet I never should envy the song,
Were not Phillis to lend it an ear."

"Let his crook be with hyacinths bound,
So Phillis the trophy despise;
Let his forehead with laurels be crown'd,
So they shine not in Phillis's eyes.
The language that flows from the heart
Is a stranger to Paridel's tongue;
Yet may she beware of his art,
Or sure I must envy the song."

All this is very good—only Paridel's deceitful words, and those of Corydon, which flow from the heart, are so like each other, that for a simple person, like myself, it is not easy to distinguish the sterling from the base metal.

PART IV.—*Disappointment*.—It is to be regretted, that the poet should not have continued this ballad for a dozen of parts more. Towards the beginning it is full of imperfection, absurdity, and inelegance. As we proceed we find it improve. The long quotation I have just made of the third part has genuine merit; and with regard to the fourth part, there is not a passage, in my opinion, with which a candid critic can find fault: on the contrary, it abounds with beauties.

Having thus, I trust not illiberally, criticised Mr. Shenstone, I shall conclude the present dissertation, by quoting the sentiments put in the mouth of a Chinese by a learned foreigner (I believe the Marquis D'Argens), respecting one species of pastoral. It is an extract from the *Chinese Spy*, a book not sufficiently known in this country; although I believe it has been translated.

"There are several ways of being poetically sorrowful on such occasions (the death of distinguished characters). Now, the bard is some pensive scientific youth, who sits deploring among the tombs; again, he is Thirsis complaining amidst a circle of innocent sheep—now, Britannia sits on her own shore, and gives a loose to maternal tenderness for the loss of her darling, gallant son—at another time, Parnassus, even the rugged moun-

tain Parnassus, gives way to grief, and is bathed in tears of distress.

"But the most usual and approved manner is this: Damon meets Melancas, who wears a most woeful countenance. The shepherd asks his friend, why that look of distress? Has he lost a favourite kid, or is his mistress faithless?—No, replies the other dismally, it is still worse—Pollio is no more. If that be the case, says Damon, let us retire to yonder bower, where the cypress and the jasmine give fragrance to the breeze: there let us alternately vent our sighs for Pollio, the friend of shepherds, the patron of every Muse. Ah! returns his fellow swain, let us rather repair to that grotto by the fountain's side; the murmuring stream will harmonize our lamentations, and philomel in the neighbouring tree will join her voice to the concert. When the scene is thus settled, they begin—"The winds cease to breathe, and the waters to flow"—the cows forget to graze; the very tygers start from the forest with sympathetic concern!—By the tombs of our ancestors, my dear Fum, I am quite unaffected in all this distress; the whole is liquid laudanum to my spirits, and a tyger of common sensibility has twenty times more tenderness than I have."

J. BANNANTINE.

Dec. 2, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Number of your Magazine for December last, I see a communication from a Correspondent, signing himself "ELECTROPHILUS,"—on the new Electrical Discoveries, in which I have in vain endeavoured to find that novelty of information and instruction, which, in my opinion, should be expected from every one who writes upon a subject so little investigated, and so little understood; and indeed, at last, I was unable fully to satisfy my mind what was the real meaning of the author in making such a communication. His only ostensible reasons seem to be—1st. To state to the public, that Mr. Davy did not, in his original experiments on the decomposition of the alkalis, make use of the large galvanic battery, at present in the possession of the Royal Institution. This was very well known before; because Mr. Davy had particularly mentioned, that, at the time of the discovery, the large apparatus, was not in the possession of the Institution.

2dly. To state, "the general method of investigation, to which *alone* Mr. Davy owes this particular result." Upon this I shall not make any remark, although, perhaps, the word "*alone*," ought not to pass unnoticed, when, in the Bakerian lecture, it is written, that Mr. Davy was surprised at the result of the first experiment, in which the potash was decomposed; which he would not have been, had he at that time been guided by the "strict" and "perfectly correct" analogy, which Electrophilus would have us believe was the sole reason for Mr. Davy's making the experiments, and, consequently, that he must have expected such a result.

3dly. To give a general outline of the theory, which Mr. Davy has built upon these newly discovered electro-chemical facts. This certainly was perfectly unnecessary for the edification of the readers of the Monthly Magazine, since so clear and comprehensive an analysis of the whole has been given in your Number for February. (Vol. 25, p. 58.)

These are the only reasons which appear to have induced Electrophilus to fill up your pages with his communication; and really, in my opinion, they are not of sufficient weight to warrant its insertion.

I shall beg leave now to take this opportunity of making some observations upon this theory; first, however, premising, that it is far from my intention to express any dislike or ill-will towards Mr. Davy, because from my having, as well as your Correspondent, attended his lectures, and known his abilities, I can appreciate and acknowledge his worth; but in applying the principles of his theory to some of the acknowledged chemical phenomena, I have been unable by their means to explain them in a satisfactory manner. A few of these instances I wish, through your Magazine, to state to the public, because, believing, as I do, that the principles are in a great measure correct, I cannot but hope, that a more complete investigation, and a clearer insight into the new laws, will essentially tend to render our ideas of chemical science, more simple, and therefore more accordant, with the ordinary course of nature. These new doctrines, however, certainly want investigation, as, in all probability, there will be a necessity for new-modelling my present ideas in some degree, before we shall arrive at that truth, which is so necessary for the establishment of general principles.

In the first place, therefore, why do not the metals themselves, in preference to their oxides, unite with acids when presented to them? This they ought to do, if it is true, that the more oxygen is contained in any substance, the more powerful are its negative energies; whereas, in reality, here are metals which are inflammable, and therefore positive, not capable of uniting with acids which are negative, unless a large dose of the negative principle be added to them, by which the two bodies will be brought nearer to each other in their electrical states, and therefore ought to become less likely to unite.

Or why do not earths, which are positive, unite with oxygen, which contains a smaller quantity of electricity (or is more negative), than any substance with which we are acquainted; when they unite with acids which contain so much oxygen, as to be indebted for all their properties to the quantity of that body which enters into their composition?

Or, since oils contain so much oxygen, as not only to be negative with regard to the oils, but even to the alkalis also? for, by the new law of bodies uniting together more strongly in proportion to the opposition of their electrical states, the union of oils and acids ought to be far stronger than that between the oils and alkalis; whereas, in fact, oils and acids have no affinity for each other. The same reasoning may be applied to the mixture of oils and water, &c.

After having stated these apparent anomalies in Mr. Davy's theory, I shall refrain from mentioning many others, which a further examination would point out, being contented with having opened a door for discussion, which I hope will lead to a more complete elucidation or correction of these doctrines of the ingenious and learned professor. Your's, &c.

Birmingham,
March 16, 1809.

PHILETOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CHALMERS, in his Life of Sir David Lyndsay, vol. 1. p. 49, has engraved an old stone, now in a farm house, at the Mount, with these arms, &c.—A fess chequé, in chief three mullets; in base, a heart; impaling three escutcheons, in fess, a thistle: on the dexter side of these arms are, J. L. and on the sinister, A. H. and at the base, 1650.

He says, "it is apparent that the dexter,"

(dexter quartering,) which, by the bye, is not a *quartering*, but an *impaling*, "contains the arms of Lyndsay of the Mount; while the sinister quartering comprehends the armorial bearings of the family of his wife, which cannot be so easily developed."

Why not, good Mr. Chalmers, A.S.S.? Does not A. H. stand for Ann Hay? And did not James Lyndsay of the Mount marry Ann Hay, daughter of Sir Patrick Hay, of Pitfour? And are not the arms of Hay, Argent, three escocheons gules? And did not Sir Patrick, Ann's father, bear them with the distinction of a thistle, in fess, as there engraved? And do not the family of Hay, of Pitfour, now bear, Argent, three escutcheons gules, with a bordure chascqué of the second and first? How did Mr. C. the immediate or collateral descendant of heralds, pass muster at Somerset-house.

Dec. 14, 1808.

N. Y.

P.S. You may, Mr. Editor, think me snappish; that I am, belike, the Norwich dragon; in sober truth, I am not: but when Messrs. Chalmers, Pinkerton, &c. &c. growl and snarl, and snarl and growl, I cannot but think that there are joys in growling, which none but growlers know, nor resist this opportunity of just crying "bow bow!"

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGIN OF TAMING THE SHREW, from an Italian Novelist.

THE commentators on Shakespeare seem puzzled to find the origin, whence that poet has drawn the idea, of his "*Taming the Shrew*." That other plays had been written before, with nearly the same plot, their researches have proved. It is now some years since I pointed out the following story from "*Le piacevole Notte di Giovano Francesco Strapparola*, an Italian novelist, which probably furnished the hint of one part of "*Taming the Shrew*."

The sage and experienced physician, when he discovers a disease in the human body, avails himself of what seem to him the most proper remedies for its immediate cure; but if he wait till the disorder is grown old and inveterate, he will find it much more difficult, and indeed impracticable; for which reason, a wise and prudent husband should, when he marries, check any inclination in his wife to a love of dominion; as such an evil propensity, if allowed once to take root, he will never be able to eradicate, and it will make him miserable all the rest of his life, as was ex-

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perienced by a soldier of whom we have to speak.

In Corneto, a castle and fortress of Tuscany, of the Patrimony of St. Peter, there were two brothers, who, from their youth had entertained the strongest regard for each other; one was named Pizardo, the other Silverio; but although their fraternal affection was mutual, they neither lodged in one house, nor eat and slept together.

It happened that Silverio, the youngest, without saying a word to any of his comrades, except his brother, married a taylor's daughter: she was handsome and genteel, but full of levity, unsteady, and never at rest; fond of holiday-making, and extravagant to the highest degree; careless of economy, unwilling to miss either feast or procession; in short she was always at the door, the window, or in the street.

When the wedding was over, Silverio carried his wife home, and became, anew, so enamoured of her beauty and sprightliness, that he pronounced, that the world did not contain such another paragon of beauty; and, from the excess of his love, he was induced to comply with all her wishes, and at length nothing was done in his house that Espinela (so she was called) did not command. Hence she became so absolute a mistress, and so shameless, at length she began to slight her husband, and all his affairs; and the poor man was reduced to such subjection, that when he desired his servants to do any thing, she commanded them to disobey him; and Silverio, who only saw through Espinela's eyes, instead of reproof, or endeavouring to remedy so obstinate an evil, humbly resigned the bridle to her, and allowed her to act according to her own fancy.

In less than a year after Silverio's marriage, Pizardo was united to Espinela's sister, a young girl, named Florella, who was neither less handsome, nor less genteel, than her sister. The nuptials over, he carried her home; and on the same day, he took a pair of very rich velvet breeches, and two cudgels, and addressed his spouse in the following manner: Florella, my dear, these as you see clearly, are men's breeches, do you take hold of one side of them, and I will of the other; with the other hand, grasp this cudgel, and I will do the same: we will then fight till one is acknowledged conqueror: whoever conquers, shall be the master and shall wear these breeches; the vanquished shall

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be for life humble, and obedient to the victor.

Florella remained for some time motionless, so surprized was she at her husband's strange discourse; but at length, recovering her spirits, of which her fright had deprived her, she replied, Alas! my Pisardo, what is the meaning of all this? are you not the husband, my lord, and master, who has a right to claim duty and obedience from me, and all my household. I am the wife, obedient to your will and command. Is not the precept and law of our high and mighty creator, consented to by all the female race? How, my lord, can I act thus? Am I privileged above the rest of my sex? Take your breeches then, Pisardo; wear them, since they are your's, and it is you alone they fit. The field remains your's without a combat; I acknowledge you the conqueror, and myself vanquished. I also acknowledge myself a woman, which name contains all the properties of subjection; and I humbly submit myself to you with pleasure.

Florella, replied Pisardo, I am extremely pleased to find that you acknowledge all that I desire of you; but I do not implicitly confide in your constancy, since you are, as you say, a woman, which name comprehends so many qualities; but I advise you not to alter your mind: if you do not, although you have promised obedience, and acknowledged me for your master, I will serve you, and treat you with the greatest kindness.

Florella, very prudently confirmed all that had been said; her husband immediately delivered up to her the keys of all his coffers, and gave her directions how to manage. He then said, Florella, come with me, I wish to shew you my horses, that, in my absence, you may know how they should be treated. When they came to the door of the stable, Pisardo said, What do you think my dear, of my horses, are not they beautiful and well kept? Indeed, answered she, they are very fine, and in excellent order. But, observe above all, said Pisardo, how ready, light, and well-managed they are; and whipping first one, then the other, he cried, Cross over there! Come here! The horses, fearful of chastisement, immediately obeyed their master. Amongst these horses, Pisardo had one, more beautiful to appearance than the others; but so malicious, and so little to be depended upon, that he did not value him at all. He went up to him, with the whip in hand, and slashing him, cried out, Come, stop; go on! but the horse, being naturally vici-

ous, received blows, and returned kicks. Seeing the obstinacy of the horse, Pisardo took a cudgel and laid it on him, till he fell; when he saw him on the ground, he came up to him and said, Get up, Troy; but instead of obeying him, the horse, in a rage, attacked him in the leg, and bit him violently; upon which Pisardo drew his sword, and stabbed him.

When Florella saw the horse dead melting into tears. Good God! said she, is it possible, Pisardo, you can have the heart to kill so fine an animal? Pisardo, stifling the pain occasioned by the bite, replied, Know, my Florella, that all who eat my bread, and do not what I command them, I serve in this manner, even should I love and esteem them more than I do you." This retort grieved Florella very much, and she said to herself, Alas! unhappy creature that I am, to be united to a man so violent and so passionate. I thought I had a husband both steady and prudent; but I have bestowed my hand on a madman. See, for what a trifling offence, he has killed this beautiful horse, the best he has. She said this, ignorant of the cause that had made Pisardo act thus; and ever after she trembled, if he evinced the smallest sign of displeasure; so that there was nothing to be heard in their house, but a yes and a no. Perpetual concord!

Silverio, who loved his brother very much, visited him often, and saw the good behaviour and virtuous obedience of Florella. He reflected within himself, Good God! why have I not deserved a wife as obedient as Florella? She governs, commands, and directs every thing, at the pleasure of her husband. How obedient, virtuous, and polite she is in every thing she says and does to him; with how much love she serves and obeys him; how different to my wife! She, on the contrary, is my most mortal enemy.

One day, when the brothers were talking together, Silverio said to Pisardo, Brother, I have no occasion to mention our fraternal affection, or any other preamble; I shall therefore only intreat you as a brother, to tell me, how you have managed to bring your wife into such good order. She is truly a saint; she obeys you in every thing; while Espinela, my wife, is not to be restrained either by love or fear. She answers me, flies at me, curses me; in a word, she has her own will in every thing.

Pisardo, smiling, gave his brother a detail of all his proceedings the day that he brought Florella home. This plan pleased Silverio so much, that he resolved immediately

immediately to put it into execution; accordingly, as soon as he went home, he called his wife, and said to her, Madam, bring out of the trunk the best pair of breeches I have; and while she was gone to fetch them, he procured two cudgels. When Espinela returned, Heigh day! cried she, what is the matter now, Mr. Silverio? Is the moon at the full, or is your judgment in the wane? Are you as mad this week as you were sullen last? Very well, go on, you begin finely. Do not we all know that men wear breeches? Is that any reason that you should lose your senses? Silverio answered nothing to all this, but proceeded to give her orders for the management of his house. To which Espinela replied, sneeringly, Do you think, Mr. Silverio I have lived so long without knowing how to manage my own house? I wonder how you dare to tutor me at this time of the day? Silverio said not a word to all this, but led her by the hand to his stables, where he acted, in the same manner, towards one of his best horses, as his brother had done, killing him outright in his wife's presence. At the sight of Silverio's rage, Espinela, thinking him mad, cried out, What have you really had the misfortune to lose your senses? What is the meaning of all these fine doings, without rhyme or reason? I am not mad, replied Silverio, gravely, nor do I act madly; know madam, and be assured, that whoever eats my bread, must be obedient to me, or I shall serve them thus. You are to be pitied, indeed, rejoining Espinela, if you set about reforming now-a-days. What did the horse do to you, that you should kill it so unreasonably? Was it not the finest horse in the service of the pope? Do not you consider that you have lost your horse, your consequence, and your peace? I suppose another day you will feel inclined to serve me in the same way, if I do not take good care to prevent you. But undeceive yourself, your madness will avail you little. I see your design clearly; but it is all too late. And now what have you got by this fine day's work, except, reproach to your judgment, shame to your honor, and the scorn of all who shall hear of your follies.

When Silverio had heard his wife's long lecture, and gathered from it that there were no signs of an endment, he determined that since neither love nor fear could curb her pride to bear it patiently, till death should put an end to his troubles. Thenceforward, the obstinate Espinela behaved worse than ever, as poor Silverio

was obliged to give her liberty to do any thing she pleased, to procure himself a moment's comfort.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Mr. Skrimshire, has rendered a public service, by communicating his experiments on the comparative methods of preparing the potatoe for use. As he has taken so much pains on this subject, probably he may have a cook who understands the proper method of boiling potatoes. Such a communication would be extremely useful to thousands of families. I have been a housekeeper nearly fifty years, yet never had a servant on whom I could rely for dressing properly this most useful article. Your's, &c.

April 4, 1809.

J. JOHNSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AGREE with your ingenious correspondent M. at page 241, of your last Number, in regretting that no method has yet been "put in practice," for communicating the exact degree of time, in which a composer of music would have his works performed: but I believe the proper method for adjusting this matter, by means of pendulums, was suggested some years before the hint given by Dr. Crotch, to which your correspondent refers. There are some remarks, relative to the best method of regulating musical time, given in a popular school-book, by Mr. (now Dr.) Gregory, published under the title of "Lessons, Astronomical, and Philosophical," in the year 1793. Even at that time Mr. Gregory spoke of the plan, as one which had been urged before. As the directions there given, are very perspicuous, as far as they go, perhaps you may think the following extract from them sufficiently important to merit a place in your widely circulated miscellany.

"This improvement, (says Mr. G.) is no other than the substitution of proper characters, to denote the different kinds and velocities of musical time, instead of those vague, indefinite ones, which are now in use. What is the information we can obtain from casting our eyes upon the characters $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, &c. Why truly, no more than can be learned from reckoning up the crotchets, minims, quavers, &c. in the first complete bar of the tune. The characters for the

the several rates of common time, and the terms *adagio*, *largo*, *allegro*, *presto*, &c. are also of very little avail, in ascertaining, with precision, the point the musician wishes to discover. Every composer of musical airs would be of real service to the practitioner, if he would point out the absolute rate, at which his music is to be performed; this would be no difficult task; as he would only have to mention the length of a pendulum, which would make one complete vibration in the time, that part of a bar called a beat was performing. Thus, for instance, suppose I set a tune in triple time, and wish to have each bar performed in a second and a half, the character I must make use of is, $\frac{3}{4}$; for from this it might be concluded, that there were three beats in a bar, and each of these beats must be performed in the time a pendulum, ten inches long, made one vibration.

"To explain this method clearly, much more room is requisite; but this would not be a proper place for it: however, those who understand what improvement is intended, from this short account, will, I hope, excuse me for exhorting them to use their best endeavours to make it general."

Allow me just to add, that the method of adjusting the "tune" in military bands by pendulums, so as to make the music correspond with the different rates of marching, has been practised some years; a circumstance which renders it the more remarkable, independent of the suggestions of Dr. Gregory, Dr. Crotch, and others, that a mode of such easy and universal application, should not long ago have been adapted by all musical composers and performers.

Your's, &c.

April 8, 1809.

T. MYERS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I BEG leave to offer a few remarks upon some of the late French bulletins, if it will suit you to insert them in your widely extended publication. It is not till of late that the French bulletins have come into contact with our gazettes; and if any dependence can be placed upon the authenticity of the latter, the former must be full of the grossest falsehoods. The French official accounts have long been thought full of exaggeration of the losses and disasters of their enemies, while their own have been either concealed or greatly diminished. It has been

the policy of the French ruler to endeavour to persuade all Europe, by these means, that his troops are invincible, not only when they meet an equal number of their enemies, but even when they have to contend with double or treble their own forces. This was their boast against the Russians. But later and more authentic accounts have proved, that they overwhelmed the troops of Alexander, by bringing into the field a more numerous army. The French ruler has pursued the same plan in his official accounts of his unjust invasion of Spain, stating the Spanish forces to be three times the number of his own, though from Sir J. Moore's letters to government, lately laid before the house of Commons, in which he could have no temptation to misrepresent facts, it appears that the Spanish army was inferior to the French in numbers, and even a great part of it, armed peasants. In such circumstances it is not wonderful that the French should be victorious. To the French accounts of the defeat and losses of the British army in their retreat to Corunna, we may oppose the dispatches of our commanding officers, supposing the latter to be more probable, when there are such numbers in the army who could contradict them, if they were false, without exposing themselves to any such danger, as the French soldiers would, in such a case; for who in the French army dare affirm that any, or any part of the bulletins are false? They have reason to think it would be death to them. It is not unlikely, however, that the bulletins receive considerable credit through Europe, in almost every particular; and therefore, if they can in any instance be disproved, it will so far weaken their pernicious effect. Some particulars in the French accounts of the retreat of our army, appear contradictory; one account, for instance, says that the British army was reduced to 18,000 men, and an account of a latter date observes, that scarcely 24,000 men will get safe to their native shores. In these accounts also it is said, that, in the retreat, two English generals were killed and three wounded; could this be concealed, if it were so, merely by the omission of their names in the returns of killed and wounded. They further assert, that two English generals were found among the dead upon the field of battle, one of them a General Hamilton; this must be false. They further assert, that the 42d, 50th, 52d, regiments of foot, in our army, were entirely destroyed. Afterwards, however, they admit that a few of them reached the ships; but say that it did

did not amount to sixty men in each regiment. I have thought that the number of the men belonging to these regiments, who have returned, might be nearly ascertained by any inhabitant of the place where each of these regiments is quartered, and by inserting it in any of the public papers, make the truth appear, and, I hope, disprove the statement of the French in these particulars. In a paper of yesterday, it was mentioned, that a battalion of the 52d regiment was embarking for Portugal. If so; it does not appear as if they were very much reduced.

The *Moniteur*, in its comments on our gazettes, contradicts General Hope, by asserting that we did not take one French prisoner in the battle of Corunna: the falsehood of which is capable of proof, I presume, by our soldiers. In short, I wonder that the accounts of the numbers of the army returned from Spain has not been produced, although moved for in parliament, and promised by the ministry at least two months since. General Stewart declared that our whole loss in Spain did not amount to 5000 men, and the French assert our loss to be 11,000; surely it would be wise in our ministry to disprove their latter statement, if it be in their power. I sincerely hope it is.

Your's, &c.

April 8, 1809

E. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROGRESS of the RUSSIAN EMPIRE, during the REIGNS of the EMPERORS PAUL and ALEXANDER, in ARTS, MANNERS, and POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THE public curiosity is not so capricious as it is usually represented. It usually follows in the direct line of public utility, and of the proportion of that utility. Whatever is generally useful, whatever adds to our stock of practical knowledge, will always be interesting, and will always interest us, in the exact proportion in which it is, or, may be useful.

Hence, indeed, originates the superior pleasure which has always been assigned to history. *Historia*, says Quintilian, *quoquo modo scripta delectat.* But if history can thus delight us, by the representation of manners and events long passed, and therefore seen through the fog of time, how much greater must be our pleasure in the perusal of cotemporary events, in having those scenes and manners presented, as it were to our eyes, which are only severed from us by the mere circumstance of locality.

These thoughts have been suggested by the course of my late reading. Being desirous of forming a comparative estimate of the progress of different nations within the last twenty years, I have naturally been led to consult the recent travels and tours, into those several countries. By the comparison of the accounts of each, by searching the one to supply what is omitted in the other, I think I have been enabled to form a tolerable estimate of the present state and condition of the principal kingdoms in Europe. The French writers, who have a name and system for every thing, denominated these species of outline, *Tableaux*. I will not, however, say, that in two or three pages I shall exhibit a picture of the progress of the Russian empire, for the last twenty years, because the word will exceed the thing; but by a collation and comparison, I have drawn an outline, which may be useful to others, as, in some points of reference, it has been to me.

That I may confine myself within some certain limits, I shall follow the method introduced in the French *Tableau*. But to relieve the dryness of mere statement, I shall not be so much a Frenchman, to be so perfectly enslaved by my method, as to pursue it, at whatever cost of disgust and weariness to the readers. Where the method assists me, I shall keep to it. Where it would destroy all variety without promoting perspicuity, I shall conceive myself at liberty to depart from it.

ARTS—It is well known that the empress Catherine was the protectress of all the arts properly so called. If Peter the Great introduced into Russia whatever was necessary to the substance of an empire; Catherine superadded whatever was wanting to its ornament. The Emperor Peter drew a bold outline, a masterly sketch; and then, passing as it were his canvas and his pencil to the Empress Catherine, she filled it up, she added all the colour, the shade, and the drapery.

The Empress Catherine, however, stood in the same relation to the fine arts, as the Tzar Peter to the arts of necessity and common use. She was the founder of them, she found nothing, and left much: but, like all founders, she still left much to do. Even her long reign was not sufficient totally to erase and extinguish all the relics of barbarian taste, or rather of barbarian want of taste. The painters and poets had still something of their ancient barbarism. The nobility, ignorant

ignorant of rule, and not instructed by the comparison of models, judged only by their eye or ear; and he was the best painter or the best poet, who could attract the one or the other. The most florid paintings, and poems of the most monstrous images, were still in fashion in the last days of Catherine, and the walls of her favorite palaces were indiscriminately covered with the *chef-d'œuvres* of the great masters, and with daubs which would scarcely be admitted on an English sign-post. Music was precisely in the same state. The Russian music is characterized by a simplicity which degenerates into monotony, and by a gaiety, which, wanting distinctness and variety, is more frequently noisy than musical. The Empress Catherine endeavoured to improve it, by infusing the Italian melody. The Empress, however, here completely failed; and though there were few things but what she could compass, at least in some degree, she left the Russian music where she found it. The ears of the Russians would neither understand nor tolerate the science of the Italian opera? An Italian singer was received by the audience with much the same temper, as they would have received the pope; the direct countenance and even the presence of the court, was scarcely sufficient to protect him from insult.

There is another minor art, if so that may be called, which is certainly an object of rule, in which the Russians had little excellence, previous to the present reign. The Russians, though generally an active race, and particularly the women, had not that natural distinction which is said to have characterized the ancient Greeks, and which in no inconsiderable degree has descended to their posterity. They were not naturally dancers; their dancing was nothing but the irregular gaiety of a people of happy disposition. It consisted in nothing but a wild agility, a rapidity of motion, with no attention whatever to elegance or harmony. It was little to a Russian, whether he moved his arms or legs, if by such motion he could keep a kind of general time with a tune of about six notes. The savages of New Zealand dance on their hams, and the ancient Russian seemed to perform, as if he followed the palsy for his model.

Such was the condition of the arts of painting, sculpture, music, and dancing, at the decease of the Empress Catherine. Let us see what is their present state,

and through what interval they have passed.

This information is only to be found in the accounts of recent travellers. There are two of those who at present occupy the public attention: Sir John Carr, in his *Northern Tour*; and Mr. Ker Porter, in his splendid work, the *Travelling Sketches*. The *Northern Tour* of Sir John Carr contains much valuable matter, and personal observation; and I read it with much avidity. The *Travelling Sketches* of Mr. Porter, are infinitely beyond my praise; perhaps no book can be produced which, without the dryness of professed statistical research, contains a more full view and survey of the present state of manners, arts, and political economy of the Russian empire. His pencil, moreover, comes in to the aid of his pen, and by their united results, not only the substance, but even the form of Russian life and manners, is before the eyes of the reader. Mr. Porter has made the public a gift, which I hope will not be the last.

"The Emperor Paul," says Mr. Ker Porter, "with the best intentions in the world, but certainly with a strange way of pursuing them, was an avowed protector of the arts, and particularly of painting and sculpture. As an example for all painters, he issued an *ucase*, by which it was ordered that all bridges, watch-houses, and imperial gates throughout the empire, should be painted in the gayest possible manner. Every thing was accordingly arrayed in red, and this colour in consequence became so much in fashion, as totally to destroy, and as it were overwhelm all genius. No picture would be looked at, in which all the figures were not arrayed in this colour," &c.

As the book of which I am speaking, is of very recent publication, I am afraid of being thought to do injustice to the able author, by availing myself too liberally of his information. But whoever wishes to obtain a perfect idea of the present state of the fine arts in Russia, will do well to consult the sixth letter of Mr. Porter, in which he gives an account of the present state of the Russian Institution for the Encouragement of Arts. For the sake of completing this part of my subject, I must be permitted to avail myself of one extract further:—

—hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.
This liberty we must give and take.

"What

"What I can pronounce with any certainty, as to the present state of the fine arts is, that sculpture and architecture have been much advanced. They appear to me in a very promising state. The little I have seen of painting, gives me a totally opposite impression. I have several times passed through the apartments of the Academy where the young men work, and, as an artist, have minutely examined their performances, but in none of them could I discern the germs of the future painter. I sought to explain this to myself, and found one very efficient cause in the bad examples which are ever before the eyes, and which they copy as the standards of perfection. The walls, instead of being enriched with a few excellent paintings, are disgraced with myriads of vile daubings. Whom are we to blame for this? Certainly not the imperial foundress or her successors. The invaluable saloons of the Hermitage, are ever open to the students of the Academy. There they may stray from morning till night, imbibing from the sublime works of Michael Angelo, and Raphael, the very fountain of taste and improvement. These they neglect, or rather I should say, that the professors never introduce them to a glimpse of such great originals. Why, I cannot pretend to tell you; but so it is, and thus, for want of the same plan, which prevails in the schools of sculpture and architecture, the whole of the expence lavished on that of painting is little better than absolutely wasted. When manifest want of genius and bad instructions are united, nothing but disappointment can be the result. Able teaching and industry may give respectable proficiency to the most moderate capacities; and it is well known, that bad examples will corrupt and destroy the finest talents."

Mr. Porter then proceeds to give his judgment upon the productions of statuary and architecture, of the present Russian artists. He pays very high compliments to Mr. Marlanze, an élève, of the Petersburg academy. This gentleman has produced, by Mr. Porter's account, some admirable pieces of sculpture. One of his works is a colossal statue of John the Baptist. Mr. Ker Porter gives a description of this, which is very favourable to the present state of sculpture in Russia.

The churches and palaces of Petersburg, such as have been finished by the present race of architects, are equally proofs that architecture begins to be

understood, as well as statuary. The perverse taste of the Emperor Paul, indeed, finished a magnificent church in brick, which his mother had begun, and almost completed in marble; but the taste of the monarch is so little in conformity with that of the nation, that there is a general wish that this part of the church may be rebuilt. It is no inconsiderable argument, that a nation will shortly be distinguished for eminence in an art, when it already shews itself to be possessed of the primary principle of taste.

The music of a nation may be distributed into three classes; the popular music, the church-music, and the scientific music of the theatre or opera. It has been already said, that even to the end of the reign of Catherine, there was no science in the Russian music; that the opera was not tolerated, and that the popular music was uniform, and merely not unmusical.

The present state of Russian music, according to Mr. Porter's account, is very much improved. The popular music of every country, that which characterizes their ancient songs and burthens, seldom varies in any considerable degree; it passes from father to son, and is dear to the old, as having been remembered by them when young. But when a people, in the progress of their civilization, come to hear music of a better taste, when their ears become gradually formed by the melodies of the theatre, and the science of the opera, even the popular music suffers some change; if the old tune is preserved, it is set as it were with new graces. It has thus happened in the Russian popular music. It has become improved, though it still retains something of its ancient character.

The church-music always follows the progress of the arts. In Russia, therefore, the present church music is solemn, without monotony, and grand without confusion.

The music of the theatres has equally improved, and the Russian dramatic boards may boast of singers, who are nothing behind those of London and Paris. Mr. Porter confirms these observations in every page. The reader, however, may prefer hearing him speak for himself. We shall again therefore avail ourselves of his authority.

"The wind blew perfectly fair; and the people having little to do, we gave them something to cheer their spirits. Our present had the desired effect; and they entertained both themselves and us, through

through the remainder of their voyage, by singing, with much simplicity and ease, several of their national airs. The strains are wild, and possess many pleasing and melancholy passages, yet the whole bore a strong tone of melancholy and abruptness. Such indeed is the general character of these northern songs. I think that the monotony which dwells so long upon the ear, with one or two plaintive notes, is the cause of their deep melancholy impression. I have remarked this effect in old Scottish laments, and also in the wild dirges of the Irish peasantry.

With respect to the church-music, "there is something peculiarly impressive in the whole of the church service. In the boors we see a simple and devout ardour; they pray and cross themselves, with an earnestness which is peculiarly gratifying. It is impossible in seeing them, not to conceive the most favourable sentiments of them; for however ignorant they may be in other respects, when once they know the nature of the Almighty Being, and are sensible of standing in his omniscient presence, a salutary awe fills their mind, and integrity is the natural growth, as the corn is from the ground in which the seed is sown. The church-music is fine, has much simplicity, and is all vocal. Those who chant are not seen, which gives a more charming effect to their voices. The most celebrated church in Petersburg, for fine singing, is the Maltese chapel, and there it is of the most exquisite melody."

Mr. Porter likewise gives a similar description of the music of the opera and theatres; but it might be deemed unpardonable to give such length of extract. It will perhaps be thought that I have already availed myself too liberally of this gentleman's confirmatory observations. But it must be remembered, that we live in days when authority goes farther than reasoning.

The Russians of the present day, equally excel in the dance. According to Mr. Porter, they fall not a whit behind the French, except that they have more personal modesty. This latter quality, indeed, as far as it respects any delicacy of personal display, is confined to the higher ranks; for a Russian woman of the lower order, according to Mr. Ker Porter, has no idea that there is any part of her person, which it is required to keep from the eye of her lover, or even of a stranger.

Manners.—The Russian manners have undergone a considerable change since the reign of Catherine. That Empress, by her encouragement of foreigners, and particularly of Frenchmen, at her court, had introduced a politeness and refinement, which had totally eradicated all traces of the ancient Russian barbarity. Peter the Great attempted in vain to change some part of the national habits of his subjects, but Catherine succeeded. The point of distinction was, that Peter attempted it by edict; Catherine, by the gradual influence of example. The one wished to compel, the other seduced. Catherine, therefore, left her court and nation perfectly European; she formed them to pleasure, and through pleasure to refinement.

In any enquiry into the manners of the people, the subject naturally distributes itself into four points; the manners of the court, of the nobility, of the middle class, and of the peasantry.

The present manners of the court of Russia, are perfectly those of every other court in Europe: whatever remained of the ancient barbarism, has worn away; and under the present emperor, the court of Petersburg is at once magnificent and refined. The accounts of Mr. Porter upon this head, must give every one a very high idea of the progressive civilization of Russian manners; so late as the last years of the Empress Catherine, the most avowed profligacy, the most gross and open licentiousness disgraced a court professing itself Christian; and the Empress herself, notwithstanding her French manners, was frequently in outrageous opposition against all the forms of civilized life and refined manners. Potemkin and the Orlovs, in the midst of their magnificence, had a brutality and a barbarism, which seemed only suitable to a nation just fresh from the woods. All this has now passed away, and Petersburg has become what Paris was before the revolution.

The manners of the nobility who are not constantly appended to the court, have still something of their original character. "The nobles," says Mr. Porter, "deem no profession honourable, but arms. The study of the arts and sciences is left to slaves, or at best to slaves made free. The Russian nobility," however, continues Mr. P. "are characterized by a noble frankness, which reminds one of the ancient barons of Europe. They want nothing of the more substantial social qualities; they are hospitable to a proverb,

proverb, and unintermitting benevolent. But it cannot be said of them without adulation, that they have that grace of manners, that elegance of personal address, which in other nations of Europe is supposed generally inseparable from rank and fortune."

There is properly no middle class of people in the Russian empire. All are either nobles, or slaves. The richest merchants are frequently slaves, or slaves who have purchased their freedom. The manners of this class have risen in the scale of civilization, in proportion to the amelioration of their condition. As many of them as are rich and free, vie with the nobles in hospitality, their tables are plentiful and luxurious to a fault, and the jewels of their wives would purchase a considerable estate. They differ only from the manners of the same class in other countries, from the peculiar circumstances of their own. They have not the same access and intermixture with the great; trade, however extensive, is still held in contempt by the Russian nobility; and in despite of all the light of the nineteenth century, a Russian merchant, though as wealthy as a prince, is never admitted to the table of a Russian noble.

The manners of the peasantry, in which I include their domestic practice and minor morals, appear by Mr. Ker Porter's account to have undergone a very considerable change; but two such strong instances of their remaining barbarism yet remain, that I deem it necessary to give them in Mr. Porter's own words, and therefore on his own credit.

The one respects the indiscriminate use of the bath, by males and females at the same time.

"Picture to yourself nearly an hundred naked women flapping, splashing, and sporting in the water, with all the grace of a shoal of porpoises. No idea of exposure ever crossed their minds; no thought of shame ever flushed their cheeks; but floundering about, they enjoyed themselves with as much indifference, as when standing in all their trim array, staring at the gay groupes in the Summer Garden. Even on the confines of their bath, the open river, nay in the very midst of it, lusty boors were filling their water-casks for the use of the city. With the women bathed many men, all mingled together. The bathers are of every size, shape, age, and description. Women of twenty years old possessed a bosom which a painter would have given

to the haggard attendants of Hecate. Amidst this superabundant groupe, indeed, we descried a few young virgins (whose twisted hair declared them to have pretensions to that title); and their slender and serpentine figures gave us some hint, that the female form divine was not quite obliterated from their race."

It must certainly not be contended, that a people have reached very high in the rank of civilization, whilst they retain a practice scarcely paralleled amongst the most savage islanders of the South Seas. Who would believe, unless upon the most indisputable authority, that in the very centre of Europe, there could exist any part of a people, thus insensible to all natural modesty?

The other usage to which I allude, is of a nature which one would believe impossible to any being in the very infancy of civilization. Here again I shall introduce Mr. Porter to speak for himself.

"While I am upon this subject (the Manners of the Peasantry), I cannot omit mentioning a strange custom which they have amongst them; one very repugnant to nature, and to British feelings even shocking to think of—Fathers marry their sons to some blooming girl in the village at a very early age, and then send the young men either to Mosco or St. Petersburg to seek employment, leaving their brides a few days after their marriage to the care of their parents. At the expiration of some years, when the son returns to his cottage, he finds himself the nominal father of several children, the offspring of his own parent, who had deemed it his duty thus to supply the place of an husband to the young wife. This is done all over Russia, and is never considered a hardship by the parties. Indeed, so far from it, the fashion continues; and when the son becomes a resident in his native village, if he have a numerous stock thus raised to him, he sends them packing, and then enjoys himself, like a Turk in his Seraglio, among their wives."—These two instances of barbarism are sufficient to do away all the extravagant representations of the French writers, with respect to the civilization of the lower orders in Russia. What must, in fact, be the condition both of the moral feeling, and of the faculty of judging, amongst a people thus horribly depraved (for so it must be termed), in the very first elements of natural instinct? It has not indeed been well established by the travellers into Africa, that even the Hottentots, the most

most stupid race of human beings, are guilty of this promiscuous intercourse. So much therefore for the progressive civilization of the Russian peasantry. To confess the truth, they alone seem to have stood still. The court has become more refined, and even the country nobility more on a level with the nobility of other kingdoms. Why is it then that the peasantry alone have stood still?—The question is, unfortunately, answered by another point of Mr. Porter's information—the Russian peasantry are still slaves, and so will remain in despite of the good intentions of the court. The nobles will not hastily surrender their privileges, and the main constituent of their wealth.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—In a cursory view of this nature, it is scarcely possible to give a sufficient idea of a subject so various. In Political Economy the Russian government, for to the government it exclusively belongs, have made considerable advances since the reign of Catherine. The rejection of the English treaty of commerce, and which would have been equally rejected, whether there had been peace or war, is at once a consequence and a proof of this subject of political economy being understood. Previous to the accession of the Emperor Alexander, the Russians had about as much commerce as the Chinese. They contented themselves merely with selling to British merchants and agents, resident in the country for that purpose. All the wholesale trade in the empire was in the hands of resident foreigners. The Russian government and people have at length opened their eyes to their own interest; and even when peace shall return, it will be in vain to expect that the former commercial relations will be restored.

The public force of the kingdom, its maintenance, and its distribution, is a main branch of political economy. According to the account of Mr. Porter, and indeed according to all other accounts, the Russian army was never in a better situation than at the present period. To a poor nation, that is to say, to a nation which having few taxes has little specie at command, it is an object of the first importance, that the pay of its army should be as cheap as is possible. Such is the case with the Russian army. The following, according to Mr. Porter, is the present pay of the Russian officers and soldiers—referring your readers, for more detailed information, to

that splendid and useful work, I shall conclude with this extract:

A Colonel, 900 rubles per annum, equal to about 100*l.* English—Lieutenant-Colonel, 680; equal to about 85*l.*—Major, 500; equal to about 70*l.*—Captain, 415; equal to about 60*l.*—Lieutenant, 300; equal to about 38*l.*—Private, 3; equal to about eight shillings and sixpence annually.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS many useful receipts, &c. are sometimes found in your miscellany, I shall be glad if any of your correspondents will be kind enough to give me information on the following subject.

I have found that spirits of turpentine hot, will remove grease spots from paper, and hot spirits of wine will also remove, in great measure, the stain left by the turpentine. But I have always to regret, that a circle round the edges, where the turpentine is applied, will remain. And if more turpentine be applied, it still keeps dissolving the grease, and diffusing a larger circumference on the paper, which I have never been able wholly to discharge. Now I should be glad to know, either of a composition which would remove grease spots, without being liable to the above defect, or of a composition which, (without staining the paper) will, on being first applied, prevent the turpentine from spreading, so as to enlarge the spot upon the paper.

March, 1809.

Your's, &c.

G. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the query in your Magazine, respecting the superior preparation of coffee, by the Germans, I submit the following preparations of that beverage as more general upon the Continent, and as differing from the methods pursued by the English. In the first place, almost all families roast their own coffee, and only prepare enough for their immediate use, by which means it retains a fullness of flavour, which is considerably diminished in keeping coffee roasted for any length of time. 2dly. The milk used in coffee is always made boiling hot, and a greater quantity made use of than in England.

3dly. It is continued boiling, as long as any of the coffee remains on the surface.

4th. The coffee is finally fined by putting

ting in a small quantity of hartshorn shavings; and among the lower class of coffee-drinkers, instead of using hartshorn shavings, a lump of sugar is substituted, which being placed between the ends of a pair of fire-tongs, made red hot, the sugar is burnt and dropped, as it melts, into the coffee-pot. In many parts of Germany and Holland, the coffee is adulterated, by mixing therewith chicory root, which being cut in pieces, and roasted, is ground and mixed with the coffee; this renders it of very high colour, and strong flavour; but perhaps to some palates, this may be very grateful, and thought to be a preparation superior to the English. Yet foreigners in England prefer the real coffee.

Nov. 4, 1808.

Your's, &c.

C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine having a very extensive sale, and being generally circulated through America, you will much oblige me by giving insertion to the enclosed extract, from a book of Poems lately published by Mr. Thomas Moore, the greater part of which consists of strictures on America.

Extract.—“I must decline, says Washington, in his inaugural address to congress, as inapplicable to myself any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department. After such a declaration, it is by no means pleasant to know, that Washington not only received his salary, but was in the habit of anticipating the regular periods of payment, and had constantly, during a space of five years, several thousand dollars of the public money in his hands; he was accused of letting out those sums at interest, but this we may consider as a calumny of the party opposed to him; the fact however of his overdrawing the salary, appears by an extract from the books of the treasury, subjoined to a justification which the secretary found it necessary to publish at the time; and this exposure was one of the many humiliations which preceded the retirement of Washington from the presidency.”

I am certain no man of common honour or principle, much less Mr. Thomas Moore, would insert such a charge upon the memory and character of General Washington, unless he believed it true; and as this belief must be founded upon some evidence, I, in common with others, who have hitherto entertained a

high veneration for the character of Washington, wish much to have this evidence canvassed; for those who love and revere Washington, it is indeed “by no means pleasant to know,” that there was the slightest grounds for supposing him a liar, a hypocrite, a swindler, an usurer, and an extortioner. It is therefore with peculiar anxiety that my friends and myself wish to be informed of the name of the secretary, who found it necessary to publish his justification; as to the books of the treasury, I suppose they are open to the inspection of the American public, some of whom will surely have the curiosity to investigate, and if possible to clear up, this matter.

Though in the extract the circumstance of letting out the sums at interest, is treated as a calumny; yet in the poem to which it is annexed in the form of a note, this accusation is registered as fact; but this may be a poetic license.

Even here already patriots learn to steal
Their private perquisites from public weal;
And guardians of the country's sacred fire,
Like Afric's priests they let the flame for hire.

Your's, &c.

P.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THOUGHTS on the INFLUENCE of TRADE
upon the FUNDS, and the MODES of TAX-
ATION.

THE enquiry, to which I mean to devote the present observations, is of too complex and intricate a nature, to be treated to the fullest and most elaborate extent, within the limits which I propose; nor, am I prepared to go into those details, which are necessary to render such an enquiry complete.

The idea is entirely suggested by the fact, that although the present period is assuredly one in which trade is very slack, the funds have in consequence experienced no decline. I know it will be said, that the operation of the sinking-fund is the leading cause: that it is an additional cause, cannot be doubted, but it appears to me to be very far from the sole or chief cause.

Adam Smith lays it down as an axiom, which there is little reason to dispute, that as much will be given for money, as can be made of it: and we know that the funds rose, nearly to par, during the long peace, following 1783, when there was no sinking-fund. During that peace, it seems, that, government being in want of no loans, and the money of the country increasing very much, and commerce being carried to its utmost possible extent (as was evident, by the famous exchequer loans,

loans, to prevent bankruptcies, which followed the commencement of the war) money became cheap, and there being no demand for it in loans, or very profitable disposition of it in trade, the interest sunk of course, which it *bonâ fide* did, when the *three per cents* rose to 93.

The usual profit of trade is estimated at *ten per cent.* which is small, if compared with the *risque*: in some branches it is more; and taking it, as a rule, that as much will be given for money, as can be made of it; it follows, that, when trade is bad, the funds and the land will be resorted to, as better and safer modes of investing capital; and the funds thus be kept up. Besides, the bankers, who are the chief agents in these matters, having no comparative field for profitable speculations, will make larger investments in government securities.

Thus it appears to me, that trade, when prosperous, is likely to diminish the value of funded property, as paying better interest: and as to agriculture, it is known that it presents no adequate means of employing a capital; and, *vice versâ*, when trade is bad, or the profit cheapened, through excessive competition, the funds gain.

It is a matter of great importance, and some curiosity, though, so far as I know, it has never been done, to know what have been the annual sums for a series of successive years vested in the funds, and which the purchaser continued to hold at the end of the twelve-months. This *datum* being obtained, and an estimate of capital employed in trade, taken from the returns of the Imports, Exports, Excise, and Property-Tax, being also taken, some important conclusions might, in my opinion, be formed, which would point out to government some very essential truths, in the modes and capabilities of assessments, so as to show where and how they can be best raised, and with the least injury.

Napoleon knows, that employment in commerce prevents the facility of recruiting, and the prohibition distresses his enemy: but, the final tendency of all such measures, is to render the nations much poorer, than they would otherwise be. Trade is favourable to liberty, law, police, and many blessings; and its evils are certainly less than those which arise from a feudal system and idleness, and a military banditti.

Taxes upon the direct articles of trade, are laid in the very worst manner, because they either fall upon the consumers, with

an additional tax laid by the vendor, or they narrow the consumption, and depress the industry of the people. Taxes upon land are taxes upon provisions, which again operate to the injury of trade, by augmenting the price of labour. Taxes upon stamps have been reprobated by the ingenious Mr. Bentham as taxes upon justice, which is true: but as the expence occurs but occasionally, the operation is rather against petty, than important, litigation. In the opinion of the writer of this essay, a direct tax upon income, as upon profits, is attended with the smallest ill consequences, because no further tax is levied upon the consumer; but the case is quite otherwise, when fixed upon articles of commerce or provisions. There the tax falls upon the consumer; and as a great part of these consumers are the poor, the price of labour, and the poor-rates, both rise also together.

It requires a larger annual currency of specie, to pay 40 millions, than 10 *per annum*, and this produces a great deception in the estimates of national means. No increase of revenue can persuade any man in his senses, that at the present period England is in a more thriving pecuniary condition, than she was a twelve month ago; or because a man has more to pay, that he is so much the richer in profits. Nor is it considered that half the incomes, which support expensive living, are paid by persons occupied in commerce, and are levied upon articles of commerce; and that those who cry out against trade, would without it have to make up the deficiencies, by a much heavier expence upon themselves. If they live in equal luxury, the tax is levied upon themselves as consumers: and if they do not, government must look to them for the deficiency.

It is the opinion of the writer of this essay, and it is an opinion perhaps as vain as it may appear presumptuous, that should any serious evils ensue, from defects, &c. of commerce, no service can be rendered more essential, than a release of the landed and commercial interests from the present form and modes of taxation; that is, a commutation to a property tax: and a resolution to avoid in future every species of assessment, which had a direct bearing upon provisions or marketable commodities of any kind, where there was no danger of being undersold from abroad. This, however, is a huge project: and may deserve a smile, though the present modes both are and continue to be highly injurious.

Your's, &c.

X. Y. Z.
OBSERVATIONS

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE POOR LAWS, and on
the most effectual MEANS of providing
for the POOR.

SO many endeavours have been made by eminent men to amend and improve the Poor Laws, with a view to the better regulation, and less expensive maintenance, of the paupers of this kingdom, that the public are pretty generally discouraged, by past disappointments, from attending to pamphlets especially treating about the Poor. Under this impression I have preferred the channel of your widely circulated Magazine, for submitting my opinion on this subject to public consideration. It is but a few years ago, that a late eminent Statesman failed in his project on this part of national policy; and another eminent Senator has in the last year no less disappointed the public expectation. The fact seems to have been, that these gentlemen took a wider range of investigation, and were desirous of embracing remedies which appeared to people, who had thought less on the subject, as too complicated for successful execution.— But it is not only of late, that men of great talents have worked in this vineyard, without producing fruit worthy of their labours. Numerous others, in past as well as in modern times, have meditated anxiously on the state of the Poor, and in their writings reprobated the misconduct of our parochial management; the laws, notwithstanding, have still continued to be inefficient; the management of the poor more difficult and complicated; and the charge of their maintenance progressively and more grievously expensive. Since matters are thus circumstanced, it is no wonder, that the whole people should be united in opinion, however differences may continue to exist on particular points, that the poor-laws, as they now operate, are at variance with the welfare of the community.

The Legislature too appears to have participated in this public sentiment, and an act was passed in the 43d year of his present Majesty, for procuring returns from all the parishes of England and Wales, relative to the expence and maintenance of their poor respectively, for the purpose of forming from them the best judgment; and an abstract of these returns was printed, by order of the House of Commons, July 10, 1804. By this public document it appears, that the poor's rate, for the year ending at Easter, 1803, amounted to the enormous

sum of 5,348,205l. and that 4,077,891l. of the money, so collected, was expended in the maintenance and relief of the parish poor; a sum more than competent, one would suppose, to satisfy every demand which their real necessities could require, or the public be expected to fulfil, and yet it does not appear to have afforded correspondent benefits, either then, or since, to the contributors or partakers; these remaining disgusted with the restraint, and those with the irregularity with which the whole system is conducted. The increase of this parochial tax had been gradual till of late years, but latterly it has advanced with rapid strides, having increased, within the last twenty years, 3-5ths; and within twenty-seven years 2-3ds. Is this sudden augmentation of the claims of the poor, with the mass of wretchedness in its train, any substantial proof of the prosperity of the kingdom, when so much of the rental of the land is required to sustain those persons who cannot, or will not, in so industrious a nation earn a subsistence for themselves and families? The true criterion of a nation's prosperity is not to be taken from the glare which surrounds the great and the wealthy, from the dissipation of those a little below them, nor from the too common ostentation and extravagance of the middling people; but from that infallible index, the manifest comfort amongst the community at large, every where to be seen, felt, and understood, national prosperity being truly an aggregate of individual happiness, each class having wherewithal to obtain, enjoy, and communicate the things suited to its station, and the poor, in particular, able to procure all the necessaries of life, with a little more for exigencies, by the current wages of their labour. But this cannot be the case, whilst a poor man's pair of shoes absorbs his whole week's wages; whilst wholesome meat and beer, and, in short, whilst all the articles of food and raiment, are at their present high prices. It is most certain, that to these high prices of all the necessaries of life, most of them doubled within 30 years, is chiefly owing the rapid increase of the poor's rate, not only as having multiplied and enlarged the direct claims on this fund, but also as having reduced, from extended poverty, the number of contributors towards it. The wages of husbandry work are without doubt, in general, below their just standard according to the times; and in so far

far as they fall short of affording sustenance to the labourer and his family, he must make up the deficiency by lawless means, or be supplied from the poor's rate: the latter is an expedient which too many farmers, in country parishes, have adopted, although they are almost exclusively the employers of the poor, and payers of the rates, and therefore can profit little by this sinister management. In the return from the parish of Cornwell, Oxford, the overseers account for the comparatively low rate in the pound of their assessment to the poor, by saying, "We give our labourers good wages, who are thereby enabled to support their families comfortably, and seldom apply for relief, but in particular cases." Vide Abstract, p. 400.—Were it possible to apportion the product of the land betwixt the owner, cultivator, and labourer, according to their respective claims fairly estimated, it would be well; but at present the cultivator has to contend, unless he has the benefit of an old lease, with excessive rents, heavy taxes, and advanced charges for all his husbandry implements, whereby his condition is sometimes little to be envied by his common labourers. Landlords must abate of their rents, before an increase of the wages of labour can be sustained by their tenants; as it is, should corn and cattle decline in price, as, in the event of a peace, may be expected, we must not be surprised to hear of very general distress among the tenantry of the country. But though the high price of provisions and inadequate wages of country labour, tend greatly to swell the amount of the poor's rate, yet there are other causes which concur in no small degree to the same end; such a cause we may trace in the very general extinction of that ingenuous shame among the poor, which formerly withheld them from applying for parish relief. The poor would then struggle hard to rescue themselves and their families from such humiliating dependence; and as the means of benevolence were not, then, wrested, by complicated and oppressive taxation, added to excess of current expences, from the middling people, their struggles were facilitated and generally successful. It is now widely different. The poor, on the first, and on every slight occasion, claim with confidence, and as a right, the allowance which heretofore they avoided, or received with diffidence and pain. Instead of making exertions in proportion to their difficulties, they now

look at once to the poor's fund as their only refuge against hunger and nakedness: application for parish relief has ceased to be deemed reproachful, and the residence in a poor-house to be felt as a disgrace, either by the residents, or their families; but, these sensations must, I am persuaded, be revived before any material decrease of our paupers, or diminution of our poor-rates, can be obtained.

When we observe the manners and habits in which the poor commonly bring up their children, we cannot wonder at the increase of paupers; and this is occasioned by a general relaxation of discipline towards all descriptions of them, from the lazy and thriftless parishioner to the roving sturdy vagrant. The effects of this relaxation are seen in our streets hourly, where we cannot but notice boys, fit for some kind of work, loitering, begging, or playing together, and swearing at almost every word, with a strong probability, seeing the ragged state of them, that their fathers are wasting their time in ale-houses, at least wasting part of every day there, whilst their wives and other children are at home neglected, almost naked, and nearly starved, relying on parish relief for that succour, which the industry of the husband and parent, if exerted, and the whole family co-operating, would fully supply. But if, impressed with a strong sense of this misconduct, an indignant observer should demand of the overseer, why he suffers it to prevail in violation of the Act, 32 Geo. III. c. 45, wherein it is enacted, that "If any person shall not use proper means to get employment, or is able to work and neglects it, or spends his money in alehouses, and shall not apply a proper portion of the money, earned by him, towards the maintenance of his wife and family, so that they become chargeable, he shall be punished as a disorderly person"—that is, be committed to the house of correction to be kept to hard labour; and why, if such person pretends that he cannot get employment, he does not provide the means of setting him, and such idle children, to work, according to the statute of the 43d of Eliz. he will tell you that, by a long relaxation of discipline, the poor have, in a manner, obtained an immunity against the law, and were he to attempt a reform in his parish, it would be like running his head into a hornet's nest; and even if he were resolute to fulfil this part of his duty, it would be impossible for him to provide stocks of requisite materials, and proper superintend-

ance of the works, without putting the parish to much greater expence, than is incurred by his apparent remissness in his office. Neither is the overseer checked by these considerations alone; for, by late acts of Parliament, a power is given to justices of the peace of interfering with, and contouling his authority in points of discipline, which our earlier laws enjoined him, under penalties, to enforce; such for instance, as that which empowers magistrates to excuse paupers from wearing the parish badge, as directed by the Act 8, 9, Will. III. c. 30, s. 2, whereby that mark of degradation has fallen nearly into disuse, and disorderly paupers go undistinguished, as such, in every parish. And again, by the Act, Geo. I. c. 7, s. 4. poor persons who require parish relief, and yet refuse to be maintained in the workhouse provided for them, under that Act, are to be put out of the collection book, and not be intitled to relief; but by a subsequent law, 36 G. III. c. 23, justices may order relief to be given to poor persons at their own houses, whereby the intent of providing such workhouses is often frustrated, and the pretences of the pauper set successfully up against the authority of the overseer, to the certain extension of relaxed discipline. The power given to justices in these cases is, it is true, limited by circumstances; but it very rarely happens, that an overseer feels disposed to contest a doubtful point with the magistrate, when sure, by so doing, if successful, to incur the ill word and ill will of the poor around him; and it is truly remarked in a note to the return of the parish of Bushey (county of Herts), by the Rev. Mr. Vivian, rector of that parish—"It is impossible not to observe, that the want of all shame, in applying for parochial charity, must be attributed, among other causes, to the inconsiderate interference of authority, in throwing families on the poor's rate, who otherwise would have been above depending on the parish." The facility of thus getting relief, after their own way, represses the necessity of their vigilance to seek out employment, and all inducement to economise their earnings among the poor, and thus parish relief, without labour, becomes the fruitful parent of debauchery and depravity. There is one writer of consideration, who, in his Essay on Population, refers the increased misery of the poor, of late years, to our overabundant people, whereby labour is reduced in value, whilst food is

less in proportion to people, and of course dearer. That our poor have multiplied with our people is true, but it must be admitted also, that the means of employing them in useful and diversified occupations, have increased in an equal or greater proportion: our trades manual and mercantile, and arts liberal and mechanic, are prodigiously extended of late years, and have supplied employment for numerous additional hands; and yet these resources have not kept back the progress of poverty and increase of the poor's rate. War, without doubt, occasions great waste of provisions, and, but for this waste, I am inclined to think, that our national supply of good and wholesome food would scarcely fall short of our demands, except in very unproductive years; nor, perhaps, even then were the laws revised and enforced, which interdict the conversion of lands from tillage to pasture, and the accumulation of farms. We may perceive what were the sentiments of our ancestors on these evils, nearly three centuries ago, by referring to the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 13, the preamble of which states, "That by reason of the accumulation of farms and cattle, especially sheep, into few hands, and putting such lands to pasture and not to tillage, towns have been destroyed, rents raised, and all manner of corn, cattle, wool, pigs, geese, hens, chickens, eggs, are enhanced almost double their accustomed price, by reason whereof a marvellous multitude and number of people be not able to provide meat, drink, and cloaths for themselves, their wives, and children, but be so discouraged by misery and poverty, that they fall daily to theft, robbery, and other inconveniences, or pitifully die for hunger or cold; and, as it is thought by the King's most humble and loving subjects, that one of the greatest occasions that moveth and provoketh those greedy and covetous people so to accumulate, and keep in their hands, such great portions and parts of the grounds and lands of this realm, from the occupying of the poor husbandmen, and so to use it in pasture and not in tillage, is only the great profit that cometh of sheep," &c. It then limits the number of sheep to be kept by any person, and forbids any one to "take in farm any more houses and tenements of husbandry, whereunto any lands are belonging above the number of two such holds, or tenements; nor two such, except he or they be dwelling in the same parish, under the penalty of 3s. 4d. per week,

week, during his occupation of such holds." I believe such an Act as this, making the penalty 10l. per week, would tend to relieve the poor's rate, and reduce the price of provisions, with more certainty than can ever be expected from the well-meant endeavours of all our prime breeders and speculative agriculturists.

Relief of the Poor.—That the poor-laws, in respect of relief, had their commencement in wisdom and humanity, is certain; the helpless young and old, unprovided for and unprotected, have a natural claim on the community, of which they are members, for succour in their necessities; a claim to be fulfilled, and not trusted to the chance of private benevolence. But though the extremes of age, as well as casual infirmity, be fair claimants of help in their distress, it becomes a question of some moment, how much further parochial relief should be allowed: it certainly should not be extended so far as to damp the actual exertion of the poor, by holding out indiscriminately to all the able and unable, willing and unwilling, a sure provision under all circumstances of apparent want; for if so, the able will be less solicitous to procure work, and the unwilling will, if possible, decline it when offered; both induced, by this very provision for their support in cases of real need, to prefer indolence to labour, a subsistence on the dole of public charity, or rather of public contribution, given with reluctance, and often with rebuke, to that obtained by the well earned wages of their own active efforts. "The parochial fund should be rendered a stimulus to industry, not a boon for the encouragement of idleness." But it is most certain, that a compulsory allowance of relief to the able poor, in all instances of temporary privation of work, acts as a discouragement to their laying up something in store against a time of extremity, as a premium to idleness with all its evil consequences. Hence it has been said, that the very law that provides for the poor increases their number.

The able pauper out of work, who gets an allowance of money, for the support of himself and family, from his parish officers, and which, if they cannot employ him, they dare not refuse, is almost compelled to a misemployment of his time, and of course of becoming an example to his neighbourhood of idleness and mischief. His allowance must needs be in the lowest proportion to his wants,

and to improve it he has recourse to illegal practices, into which his whole family is initiated, going on progressively from beating hedges and fences for fuel, and pilfering loose articles, to stealing poultry and corn; poaching and smuggling; and if, by these aids, a little excess of money be gotten, it is commonly spent at the alehouse, where congenial company and tipping soon confirm his disgust of regular labour. A few instances of this sort occurring in our parishes, and, I am sure, a great many such cases are continually occurring in most country parishes of any extent, must divert great numbers of the poor, yearly, out of the regular pursuit of industry, into those of trespass and outrage on the community. If we look back to the statute 43 Eliz. we shall find no provision made for pecuniary relief, but to such of the poor as are lame, impotent, blind, and unable to work; for all others who cannot maintain themselves and families, it commands the overseer to find employment, and thereby enable them to earn their living. The legislature by this statute meant to discourage all idleness among the able poor, both children and adults, and that the unable should be relieved according to their necessities, and provided, as far as human foresight could do, against any failure, in the execution of the provisions of the act, by 1st, subjecting the churchwardens and overseers of parishes to a penalty, for neglecting this duty of setting the poor to work;—2dly, by enabling justices of the peace to tax other parishes of the hundred; or, if those of the hundred were unable, of the county, in aid of any parish whose inhabitants could not levy sufficient sums among themselves;—and 3dly, by authorising a commitment to the house of correction, or common goal, of such poor as would not employ themselves to work being appointed thereto. All the means, therefore, which power and money could give were placed by this act in proper hands, for carrying a general plan of industry among the necessitous poor into effect. It might seem wonderful with such a straight line of duty before parish officers, that this important part of the statute should have become almost a dead letter; and yet, owing to the causes before stated, as every overseer can confirm, the requisite employment, notwithstanding the ample power given by this act, cannot with certainty be found, and advantageously exercised in single parishes; and, in consequence of it, the abuse of granting

granting relief contrary to the statute is now become a general practice; but if, by a combination of parishes, one central place were established, where a convenient stock of flax, hemp, wool, thread, iron, and other necessary ware, and stuff as directed by the statute, were always at hand, for setting to work all the able poor children and adults, of the surrounding parishes, who apply for relief, we should soon get rid of a prodigious number of trespassers on the poor's fund. Money relief would then cease, but to those lawfully entitled to it, the sick, blind, cripples, &c. and want of work would no longer be a pretence for asking it.

Workhouses.—The difficulty of fulfilling the Act of Eliz. in respect of finding employment for the able paupers, seems to have given rise to the Act 9 Geo. 1. c. 7, whereby it was enacted, that parish workhouses might be established in single or united parishes, and their poor be maintained under contract; and that where such workhouses are established, the parish-officers may contract for the maintenance of the poor of other parishes. But what has been the consequence? The generality of these workhouses, 3765 in number, have no means of regular employment; in others, the works carried on appear to have produced no profit worthy of notice. Of this we have sufficient evidence from the abstract of returns, where the net earnings of all the workhouse poor, in number 83,463, are stated at a sum which, on an average, amounts to about a farthing per head daily; but if we reject the unable part of them, we shall have, at the least, 50,000 able, in a greater or less degree, who, if provided with proper means of work, and buckled to it, as Lord Bacon says, would have earned individually from 4d to 6d. in the same time, more than eight times as much as appears to have been earned by such reduced number; and when we consider that the earnings of the in-poor of incorporated parishes, and of the better regulated single ones (of which one of the best examples may be found in that of Boldre, Hants*, where children, even of four and five years of age are employed), produced the greatest part of these earnings, we must conclude, that the inmates of very many of our common workhouses are kept in a state of positive idleness. The earnings

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as can exert no industry, who not only occupy space, and render the air less pure, but engage the time and attention of many who would be otherwise advantageously employed. In truth, those workhouses, with inmates of all ages, and all unemployed, can be deemed little better than seminaries of sloth, filth, and mischief: in such places vice must be prevalent; the old of both sexes have leisure, and too often inclination, to corrupt the young; and the latter, unused to work, will never readily take to it after a certain time; they will prefer sloth and casual subsistence by craft, through life, to regular subsistence by labour. Neither does any plan of employment, if it could be carried on with some profit, in our ordinary parish houses, seem likely to save the younger residents from the contagion of ill example, since it would divide these small communities into too many parts, were those of different ages and sexes completely separated. The regulation, however is indispensable to the well-doing and well-being of associated paupers, and has been so ordained in all our best-conducted houses of united parishes; but if, with the disadvantages enumerated, we take into account the annual expenditure on these workhouse poor, which, according to the abstract in the year 1802-3, amounted to the sum of 1,016,445*l.* or at the average rate of 12*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per head, what shall we say to the present system of management, as far as it applies to the houses so wretchedly conducted? It were certainly better to allow the inmates the same amount of money, as out-poor, than expend it so improvidently on them in places miscalled workhouses.

Of the Out-Poor.—The number of out-poor, or those maintained out of workhouses, is, according to the abstract, classed as follows:

Those on permanent relief	
Adults, - - - - -	336,199
From 5 to 14 years, - - -	194,914
Under 5 years, - - -	120,236—651,349
On occasional relief - - -	305,399

Total number of out-poor - - 957,248

Of these 166,829 are stated to be disabled from labour by old age, permanent illness, or other infirmity.

This body of out-paupers cost for their relief and maintenance 3,042,041*l.* per annum, on an average 3*l.* 3*s.* 7½*d.* per head; a very large sum, considering that

only about 144,829 of the adults (allowing 20,000 such among the in-poor), and the children under five years of age, were disabled from labour, leaving 336,248 adults and children, of which two-thirds, or perhaps three-fourths, may be deemed able to get their living, if properly employed, and the remainder to earn something in aid of it, on permanent relief. Why they were intitled to this, is difficult to be comprehended. It could not be for want of work; for that, like casual sickness, and accidents, is the plea of the occasional poor for temporary relief. In short, it serves to demonstrate, that an institution is indispensable, whereby all pretences for relief may be brought to the test of truth, and the public cease to be imposed on by the cunning and audacity of paupers, or by the weakness or partiality of overseers; such an institution as would enable every parish-officer in the kingdom to say to its able paupers, clamorous for relief for themselves or their able children, There is work for you, the relief which you require must be obtained by labour, wholly or in part; but for relief in money, you are not intitled to it by law, nor am I by law authorized to grant it—you must work, or starve.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL CHARACTER of the TEA-TREE.

I RESPECT botany; I love it: and according to my leisure I study it. At the same time that leisure is little and interrupted. And I am not a botanist, but a botanophilist, a lover of botany and of plants. It may be said, why then propose to remove a plant into another genus? Had I been a botanist, I might have made the removal at my peril, it is true, if not justified by the principles of the art: as a lover of botany, I merely proposed it to those qualified to judge.

I shall not much urge that the distinction to which your correspondent adverts, is not always very clear, conspicuous, and certain: nor that I do not think that it is very obviously apparent in the tea-tree; though I might say both.

I shall not urge that the 12th and 13th classes, which depend on this distinction, the icosandra and the polyandra, are of such near kindred, that botanists of no mean estimation were, I believe, not long since inclined to throw down the barrier, and unite them into one class. But I shall say this, that I am glad

glad to be confirmed by Jussieu, in my idea of affinity between the thea and the citrus aurantium; which, however, is of a class much more naturally distinct in its fructification from both than the myrtus and thea from each other; being of the polyadelphia. This serves to prove, however, that the thea does partake of the natural habit and character of the myrti and of the aurantia; and as I said, perhaps not improperly, that it seems to form an intermediate between the two.

I am obliged to your correspondent Theophilus, who I doubt not is a better botanist than I pretend to be: but can hardly be a greater lover of plants.

The difference between opposite and alternate leaves, he will allow me to remark (and those of the thea, are not very regularly alternate) will not exclude plants thus distinguished from the same Linnæan genus, though it may constitute a specific difference. In this I think we are not likely to have any controversy. At the same time, this minor difference becomes of more consequence, when other circumstances, and those of more characteristic difference, concur with it.

I am obliged, with your other readers who are fond of plants, by his remarks on the superior hardiness of the thea viridis. Mine is the bohea, and continues in good health, with the very pleasing light verdure of its fresh foliage. I have not yet ventured to expose it to the cold winds.

I will not take exceptions to the analogy of the signature; though if it relates to the plant, and not to a religious import, the *i* can hardly have place, and it would be difficult to find a correct and unambiguous form. Theophilus seems to be right: as Musophilus. But it would be still the same ambiguity.

Troston, Your's, &c.
April 9, 1809. CAPEL LOFFT.

P.S. If I have been a little out of my latitude in this instance, Theophilus has given much proof, and very agreeably, that politeness, candour, and agreeable manners, with knowledge and information, are within his. I had rather have such censure than praise, such as it is often given.

The Camellia I find placed in the 16th class the monadelphia, a distinction which appears as considerable as the difference between the icosandra, and the polyandra. Yet I will not deny a considerable affinity between the thea and the camellia: for I think it exists.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

FOR several years past I have had it in contemplation to propose the formation of a society, for the abolition of cruelty to animals, and have mentioned the subject to several friends, who are eager to see so necessary and practicable a measure carried into execution. I shall not expatiate here upon the various abuses, to which domesticated animals are subjected; unfortunately they are too notorious; but shall only for the present observe, that in busy commercial towns, the most obvious (as they daily obtrude on the observation) are the overloading of cart-horses, and the consequent violence too often used, to enforce the performance of unreasonable tasks imposed upon these useful and noble animals, by the most hardened ruffians. Fortunately, this species of abuse is cognizable by our laws, and I am happy to bear testimony from experience, of the promptitude which the magistrates of this place have shewn, in fining the carters, upon information; but at the same time sorry to express my conviction, that, for one delinquent thus punished, fifty, or perhaps a hundred, escape. The immediate object therefore of the society proposed, would be to correct those shameful practices, as the most flagrant and the most easily detected: but the good must not rest here, every species of wanton cruelty to animals should be investigated, and followed by such punishment as the law allows; and this brings me to the immediate object of my present letter, which is, to request that some of your numerous correspondents, who think the subject worthy of the serious consideration of rational beings, will favour me, through the medium of your useful publication, with some information of the law respecting the wantonly abusing animals; and refer to books where the subject is treated of, or say how far magistrates are empowered to pass bye-laws on this subject, where the law of the land fails, to reach the case. I hope at some future period to explain the plan more fully; but in the mean time shall feel particularly obliged by any hints, tending to its progress; and have little doubt but some humane and intelligent correspondent will think the subject not beneath his notice.

Liverpool, Your's, &c.
January, 1809. E. SMITH.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE
MRS. HANNAH COWLEY.

ON the 11th of last March, died at Tiverton, Devonshire, the place of her nativity, in the 66th year of her age, Mrs. Hannah Cowley, an authoress, who may be justly said to have been celebrated in every walk of the drama, and in every measure of poetry.

This lady was the daughter of the late Mr. Parkhurst, also of Tiverton; a gentleman as universally respected and esteemed, for his learning and probity, as for a peculiar flow of humour, which enlivened his conversation: Mrs. Cowley's genius, may in some respects be considered as hereditary, her grandmother by the father's side having been first cousin to the celebrated poet Gay, by whom she was held in such high estimation, that he passed a considerable portion of his time, at her house in Barnstaple.

In addition to his other qualifications, Mr. Parkhurst had attained a proficiency in classical literature, which gained him the reputation of having been an excellent scholar.

Under such a tutor, was the genius of our authoress inspired and cultivated; and she presented him in return with the first fruits of her Muse, by prefixing his name to the poem of the Maid of Arragon, in a dedication, which evinced at once the fire of youthful genius, and the genuine effusions of filial gratitude.

Mrs. Cowley's first dramatic *Coup d'Essai*, was the comedy of the Run-away: this play, produced in March, 1776, was the last new piece brought out by Mr. Garrick, previous to his resigning the management of Drury-lane theatre.

The first act of this play, *verbatim*, as it now stands, is said to have been produced one morning before dinner; it met the encouragement of her husband, who wished to see it finished: it was accordingly completed in a fortnight, and transmitted to Mr. Garrick, at his then residence, at Hampton-court.

This comedy which was so favourably received, that it first introduced the practice, of what in dramatic phraseology, is termed "Running Plays:" was performed a successive number of nights, with distinguished applause, and we may judge what must have been the receipts of the treasury of the theatre, when it

produced to the fair authoress eight hundred guineas.

Her next effort in the drama, in point of composition (though not of representation), was the tragedy of Albina, which was brought out by Mr. Colman, at his summer theatre in the Haymarket, on the 30th of July, 1779: the farce of "Who's the Dupe," was performed at Drury-lane, in the month of April preceding, and it was received with that applause, which whenever performed, it now never fails to obtain.

The Belles Stratagem, came out at Covent-garden, in February, 1780, and it was received with such loud and boundless acclamation, that it had the honour of being patronized by the queen, before whom it was performed once every season, for twenty years after its first appearance.

This Play, when published, was by express permission dedicated to her Majesty.

Stimulated by her favourable reception with the public, Mrs. Cowley continued to cultivate her acquaintance with the dramatic Muses, and the Belles Stratagem was successively followed by the comedies of "Which is the Man," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," &c.

The limits of this article will not permit us to dwell upon the merits of several beautiful pieces of fugitive poetry; such as her specimens in imitation of Cowley, Monologue on the Death of Chatterton, the verses occasioned by Lady Manners's Ode to Solitude, (which produced an intimacy between the two ladies), her poem, entitled, Edwina, inserted in a late History of Cumberland, with some beautiful little poems, which appeared in the newspapers of the day, and which raised newspaper poetry to an eminence it had never before attained; we proceed to notice her flights in the higher regions of epic poetry.

Her productions in this line, which have yet been published, are the Maid of Arragon, the Scottish Village, and the Siege of Acre.

The poems, which we have above alluded to abound with beautiful and glowing imagery; but in critical justice it must here be admitted, that amidst the most luxuriant descriptions, and the most smooth and elegant numbers, we find inequalities, which prove that our fair authoress had been

been more intent upon seizing the pictures of those images, which in the enthusiasm of genius crowded upon her mind, than in polishing what she had written.

This objection, indeed, may be applied to most of her poems, and those passages which abound in animated, and impressive imagery, throw into stronger contrast the few lines which appear inharmonious and prosaic.

It must still, however, be allowed, notwithstanding these objections, that nothing can exceed the charms of the poetry, in many of the passages; thus in the Maid of Arragon, the Old Arragonian King, the Fair Osmida, the Moorish Prince, and the French De Couci, are so many distinct portraits, coloured by the vivid pen of genius; whilst in the tragedy of Albina, the characters of Old Westmoreland and Gondibert, are portrayed in the grandest style, and display an intimate acquaintance with the age of chivalry.

The wonderful facility of this lady's pen, and the rapidity with which (if we may be allowed the term) the flashes of her genius were transferred to her paper, is not less remarkable than the strength and variety of its powers; her productions, indeed, from that sprightliness and ease, by which they are characterized, exhibit those spontaneous coruscations of genius, which all the laboured exertions of art must despair to accomplish.

— Ipse volens facilisque sequetur,
Sic Fata vocant; aliter non viribus ullis
Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.

In all the walks of the legitimate drama, Mrs. Cowley has left ample specimens, to entitle her to rank with the first dramatic authors of the day. Scorning to attempt ephemeral fame, to administer to the perverted taste of the times, to court the acclamation of the galleries, and implore the aid of the grimacer, the painter, or the machinist, Mrs. Cowley, like the veteran Cumberland, has never deserted those banners of legitimate comedy, under which she first enlisted.

Equally at home in the sublime and pathetic, as in the humorous, she entered at once into the feelings of a hero, or a monarch, with as much success as into those of a sopseller, or a coquette. Doiley, in the farce of, *Who's the Dupe*, is perhaps unrivalled on the stage; whilst *Gradus*, *Doricourt*, *Flutter*, *Hardy*, *Lord Sparkle*, and the *Pendragons*, are

all distinct, and highly coloured portraits.

We must also here, in justice to departed merit, notice her peculiar excellence in colouring the female character, for proof of this we can safely rest our appeal to her *Miss Hardy* in the *Belles Stratagem*, and *Olivia* in the *Bold Stroke* for a Husband.

The last hurried effort of this lady's pen, was in unison with the excellence of her heart; it was a little poem in aid of benevolence; an act of charity to one who moved in the humble sphere of sexton of the parish, and whose little property had been swallowed up by the late floods.

This little poem gives a pathetic picture of the poor man's efforts, whilst his cottage was overwhelmed; describes his losses; and delicately claims attention towards one, whose pride was in conflict with his poverty; one whose situation claimed that assistance, which he could not bring himself directly to beg.

From her habits, Mrs. Cowley might truly be termed a most disinterested votary of the Muses; her pen was not guided by mercenary views: she wrote merely for the pleasure she felt in writing. The poem of the *Siege of Acre*, was given to a respectable bookseller, who asked for it: she reserved none of her manuscripts, nor did she wait to correct them: thus her newspaper poetry was written and sent off, frequently within four and twenty hours after the event which had given birth to it.

Her dramatic habits, had given a dramatic hue to all her compositions, and we find her occasionally assuming a fictitious signature, and answering or addressing some love-sick youth, or despairing maid, where existence to her was merely ideal.

In this lady's conversation, (and the writer of this article has had the pleasure of having been occasionally present) there was nothing of that proud superiority which persons, possibly of more learning, but less genius, sometimes assume to awe and intimidate: easy and affable in her manners; it was ever Mrs. Cowley's endeavour to raise to a level with herself, those whose timidity would have placed below it.

Sometimes, indeed, she would enliven the topic under discussion with some sprightly sallies; but these were bright without being dazzling, the spontaneous effusions of genius, emanating

nating from an excellent heart, and corrected by a well-regulated mind.

The same ease and affability which distinguished her conversation, characterized her epistolary correspondence, where the ease and familiarity of the style soothed any sense of inferiority, and rendered her letters probably not the least perfect of her compositions.

Mrs. Cowley was married at a very early period to a gentleman, who died in India, a captain in the Company's service, and brother to Mr. Cowley, an eminent merchant, of Cateaton-street.

She has left a son, now at the bar, and a daughter, married in India to the Rev. Dr. Brown, provost of the magnificent college of Calcutta.

The following is a list of her principal known publications, viz.

Epic Poems.—The Maid of Arragon; Scottish Village; and Siege of Acre.

Tragedies.—Albina, Fate of Sparta.

Comedies.—The Runaway; Belles Stratagem; Which is the Man; A Bold Stroke for a Husband; More Ways than One; A Day in Turkey; Both Ends of the Town; Second Thoughts are Best; with the farce of, Who's the Dupe.

These, as they have individually passed the ordeal of criticism, and would be an acquisition to the library, we hope to see republished in a collective shape.

M. X. L.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE

Mr. THOMAS HOLCROFT,

AUTHOR of the ROAD TO RUIN, &c.

MR. HOLCROFT was born of obscure parentage; insomuch that we have heard that his immediate ancestors spelled their name Ouldcraft, which he restored to its true orthography. The name of Holcroft is of some eminence in English history, and there was a Sir Thomas Holcroft, in the reign of Bloody Queen Mary, who delivered a protestant from prison and impending death, at the risk of his own life.

Mr. Holcroft was born in Orange-court, Leicester-fields, December 22, 1744. His father was a shoe-maker, a calling for which his son always retained a peculiar respect. The honest tradesman in the Road to Ruin, was originally a shoemaker, but at the request of the writer of this article, the author changed his trade, and he is now a hosier. The father of Mr. Holcroft was of an unsettled temper, seldom dwelling long in one place, and the son accompanied him in

all his peregrinations. When Mr. Holcroft was in his teens, he was a servant to the honourable Mr. Vernon, and his chief employment was to ride his master's race-horses, which were in training to run for the plate at Newmarket. He was always afterward much devoted to the art of horsemanship. He was also considerably attached to the study of music, and some time after applied much of his attention to connoisseurship in painting. Mr. Holcroft had an active mind, and was no sooner aware of any path that led to improvement and excellence, than he was anxious to enter into that path. Notwithstanding this, he persevered to the age of twenty-five years, with some little interruption, in his father's trade of a shoe-maker.

About that period of life, Mr. Holcroft conceived a passion for the stage, and offered his services at the same time to Mr. Charles Macklin, and Mr. Samuel Foote. Foote encouraged him, but Macklin talked to him in so specious a style, and held out to him so many temptations and prospects which were never realized, that he was induced to decide for Macklin and Ireland, a decision which he continued long to repent.

In the profession of a player, Mr. Holcroft continued, not with the most flattering success, till after the production of the play of Duplicity, in 1781. Immediately on the exhibition of this comedy, he withdrew from the stage as an actor, and for several years devoted his attention principally to dramatic composition. His writings of this kind were as follow. 2. The Noble Peasant, an opera. 3. The Cholerick Fathers, an opera. 4. The Follies of a Day, a comedy, translated from the French of Beaumarchais. 5. Seduction, a comedy, 1786. 6. The German Hotel, a drama, translation, 1790. 7. The School for Arrogance, a comedy, partly from the French of Destouches, 1791. 8. The Road to Ruin, a comedy, and the best of his dramatic writings, 1792. 9. Love's Frailties, a comedy, 1794. 10. The Deserted Daughter, a comedy, 1795. 11. The Man of Ten Thousand, a comedy, 1796. 12. The Force of Ridicule, a comedy, 1796. 13. He is Much to Blame, a comedy, very successful, 1798. 14. Knave or Not, a comedy, 1798. 15. Deaf and Dumb, a comedy, from the French, very successful, 1801. 16. The Tale of Mystery, an after-piece, from the French, 1802. 17. Hear Both Sides,

Sides, a comedy, 1803. 13. The Vindictive Man, a comedy, 1806.

Mr. Holcroft also exercised his talent with advantage to his reputation, in the Novels of Anna St. Ives, published 1792, and Hugh Trevor, published 1794. He also produced a third novel, entitled, Brian Perdue, in the year 1807.

The public is further indebted to the pen of Mr. Holcroft, for many translations. 1. The Private Life of Voltaire, 12mo. 2. The Memoirs of Baron Trenck, in 3 vols. 12mo. 3. The Secret History of the Court of Berlin, by the Count de Mirabeau, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Tales of the Castle, by Madame de Genlis, 5 vols. 12mo. 5. The Posthumous Works of Frederic II. King of Prussia, 13 vols. 8vo. 6. An Abridged Display of the Physiognomy of Lavater, 3 large vols. 8vo.

The great action of the life of Mr. Holcroft, was undoubtedly his voluntary surrender to the indictment for high-treason, preferred against him in the autumn of the year 1794. Few persons can now doubt, that if Mr. Pitt's administration had succeeded, at that time, in bringing to capital punishment the twelve persons, many of them not personally known to each other, who were then wantonly and wickedly included in one indictment, the constitution and liberties of England would have been destroyed; and as few persons will refuse to confess that the voluntary surrender of one of the parties, after the grand jury had decided that they should be tried for their lives, was a great and impressive demonstration of conscious innocence, and was the first event, which concurring with many

fortunate circumstances, after the two houses of parliament had voted that there was a conspiracy, and had thus prejudged the accused, saved our country from destruction of the worst sort, on that memorable occasion.

Mr. Holcroft spent the principal part of the years 1799, 1800, and 1801, in Germany and France, and the observations collected by him, in his travels, were afterwards published by him in two volumes, quarto.

He died at his house in Clipstone-street, Marybone, on the 23d of March. The surviving wife of Mr. Holcroft, is the niece of the celebrated Mercier, author of the *Tableau de Paris*, and a member of the French legislature.

By this lady Mr. Holcroft has left six young children, the eldest of whom is only nine years of age: these children are unprovided for: but it fortunately happens that their mother, and the unmarried daughter of Mr. Holcroft by a former marriage, a young lady well known for her literary and musical accomplishments, are in many respects singularly well qualified to undertake the management of a school; a task in which, for the support of these six children, they are desirous to engage. A subscription has generously been set on foot for the purpose of supplying them with a sufficient fund to enable them to commence this undertaking, and contributions are received at the bank of Messrs. Marsh and Co. Berners-street, London, where the arrangements for applying the monies to the intended purpose, may be seen, and reference made to the particular friends of the deceased.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

LITERARY COMPOSITION.

THE following observations are the production of a sensible critic, (Charpentier) and may serve as a supplement to an article under this head; in *Curiosities of Literature*, vol. 2, page 443, fifth edition.

The greater number of authors are never contented with their own works: they must change and give a new turn to all they do, however good it may be; the first, is never the good thought; it is that which has undergone many and severe corrections; like the Emperor He-

liogabalus, who judged of the excellence of a dish by the exorbitance of its price, they only esteem that which has cost them much labour and trouble. In truth, genius does not owe this kind of people many obligations; for, rejecting all that it offers willingly, they only like what they are obliged to draw out with violence; or, if we may use the expression, with the rack and the torture. Quintilian relates a bon-mot, that Florus said to a young man who was inclined that way. Finding him one day in great grief, he asked him the cause of it; and the

the young man frankly acknowledged to him, that he had been three days seeking for an exordium to a discourse, and that he was now quite in despair, at not having been able to find any thing that pleased him. Is it not, returned Florus, smiling, because you wish to do better than you can? There is certainly a great deal of presumption in this difficult disposition. We reject every thing, because we think every thing unworthy of us; and we act in nearly the same manner as those ladies, who never think that their portraits resemble them, because they think themselves more beautiful than any that can be drawn for them. It often happens, that from self-love, and not from want of knowledge, we have so many faults in our works. Poets and painters, particularly, are liable to have too much affection for their own productions; and to alter any of them, is to them a most painful operation. A poet will clearly see that a thought which struck him, in the warmth of his enthusiasm, is not just, or that it does not suit his subject: but there will be something brilliant in it which pleases him, and which makes him desire to preserve it. He wavers, reason puts the pen in his hand to suppress it; but he is immediately softened, and self-love easily obtains grace for it. Seneca has preserved an example of an author's tenderness in the person of Ovid. Some of his friends having advised him to repress in his works, two or three of his verses, which did not do him much credit, he consented to it upon condition, that they should find no fault with three verses that he was going to write, privately begging them at the same time to write down those verses they wished to be omitted. Having agreed to these conditions, he found that the three verses his friends had condemned, were the very same for which he had obtained grace; and he declared to them, says Seneca, that he was not ignorant of their defects; but that he could not dislike them. I am astonished that a man who burnt the fifteen books of the *Metamorphoses*, with the design to suppress them, could be so difficult for three verses.

The eyes of the vulgar frequently see what escapes those of the learned. It is said of Malherbe, that he consulted the ear of an old domestic; the same thing is related of Molière. Every one knows the esteem of Apelles for the judgment of the people, which he evinced by exposing his finest works to their criticisms,

and by sometimes adopting their opinions. Annibal Caracci often declared, that he had learnt to judge of two pictures of the martyrdom of St. Andrew, which Albano and Domenichino had painted to rival each other, from an old woman, who stopped for sometime with her daughter to sit before the picture of Domenichino, and who afterwards passed silently before that of Albano. The excellent works are those which immediately strike, and which are directed to the heart.

THE FATHERS ATTACKED.

Barbeyrac, the learned translator of Puffendorf, attacked in his preface the blind veneration paid by the Catholics to the Fathers. This of course roused the indignation of the Romish church. L'ève Ceillier published a voluminous defence of these primitive Christians, but which in fact is a continued invective against the Protestants. Barbeyrac retorted with great ingenuity by his "*Traité de la Morale des Pères de l'Eglise*," a curious work, in which, not satisfied with having attacked their talents, he even aims at their morals. In a chapter to each, he amasses all the ridiculous things he can collect against them.

Justin Martyr, in order to shew the beauty of the cross, says that nothing is done in this world without a cross; that the masts and yards of a ship, and the shape of most instruments, have all crosses; and adds, that what most distinguishes man from the brute creation is, that in an elevated posture he can extend his arms, so as to form a cross with his body.

Irenæus, highly approves of thievery, in justifying the Israelites robbing the Egyptians; for, (says he) whatever we acquire, though unjustly, if we employ it in the service of the Lord, we are justified.

Of Clement, of Alexandria, our author has produced a copious fund of absurdities. Clement tediously refutes those who, because the title of *children* is given to *Christians*, would infer that there was any thing *childish* in the gospel. This father has a hundred such puerile distinctions and dissertations; he makes every part of the Scriptures mystical. He has poured out declamations with respect to manners, and considers the use of *looking-glasses* as *idolatry*, because Moses forbids the making of any *image*! This will be sufficient.

Tertullian condemns all theatrical exhibitions, because, says he, the actor's buskins

buskins give the lie to C——, who told us, that we could not add one cubit to our stature! Tertullian, with all the fathers, considered marriage as criminal; he writes to his wife, that after the resurrection, they will not make use of any voluptuous turpitude, for God has nothing filthy in his presence.

Origen advises us to mutilate our manhood, if we would become good Christians; he not only preached this precept, but, what was still more extravagant, he really set the example. His allegorical explanations of the Scriptures are still more extravagant.

St. Cyprian's continence tormented him terribly, besides the ceaseless importunities of his exasperated lady. He hardly disapproves of suicide; so that had their continence and their suicide prevailed among the Christian sect, (for at that moment christianity can only be considered as a sect), Europe would have been in time quite depopulated. St. Ambrose oddly observes, that where there are Nuns, there are fewer persons born; and he would increase their number as much as possible. They were so partial to martyrdom, that they accused themselves of crimes, as a stratagem to be put to death.

Such were the fanatic propagators of primitive Christianity. Men who are held in saintly veneration by the bigoted children of Rome, yet who perhaps committed more absurdities than any body of fanatics that have yet appeared. Sometimes they take a passage in the literal sense, and sometimes they accept it in a mystical one; their holy indignation against the heathen, hindered them from dwelling on moral topics; and the fine ethics of the ancient philosophers, with which they might have enriched their miserable writings, were contemned, because they were frequently considered as so many faggots, proper only to be burnt.

Had there not been something more attractive in the nature of Christianity, than the savage piety of these fathers; Christianity would have gradually expired, as a flame dies in its own ashes. But the flame of this religion was nourished by a sweet oil and an agreeable perfume. The females were allured by the flattering honours paid to the Virgin, which convinced them that the sex was not despicable; and the susceptible mind of youth was delighted by the meek character, and the patient sufferings of

its excellent founder. Conducted by the hand of the invisible Jesus, they walked in a path of roses, and slept in visions of immortality.

ON BOCCACCIO, AND HIS DECAMERON.

Boccaccio was born at a little village near Florence. His birth was obscure; and his father, in consequence of his poverty, sent him against his inclination to a merchant, to learn commerce: he remained with him some time, but having been to Paris with his master, and having seen there a little of the world, he soon became disgusted with his profession. The love of the Belles-lettres made him so neglect all mercantile affairs, that the merchant sent him back to Florence. His father then, by the advice of his friends, made him study the law; but young Boccaccio did not find his inclination lead him to that either: he quitted the bar for the study of polite literature and poetry. His genius unfolded itself, and he composed some tolerably good verses; but those of Petrarch, who flourished at that time, appeared to him so infinitely superior, that he resolved to burn his; preferring rather to make none, than to yield to another in that respect; it is true, that if we judge of his talent by the verses at the end of his Decameron, we shall not form a very advantageous idea of his poetry. However, he and Petrarch were great friends; for Petrarch constantly wore a ring on his finger, on which was the portrait of Boccaccio; and the latter wore one, on which was the portrait of Petrarch.

Boccaccio was handsome and well made; and his manners were charming. He was passionately fond of the women, as we may see by his works, and he was also much beloved by them; amongst others by the natural daughter of the king of Naples, from whom it is said, he received the greatest favours, and who is so celebrated in his works under the name of Fiammetta.

The Decameron is his master-piece; this work is full of fine and delicate thoughts, his expressions are happy, and he gives an air of gallantry to all he says; but we cannot too much admire the purity of his style; the Italians, fastidious as they are on this point, still read it with pleasure; and they have hired readers, or professors, who explain it. It is to be wished we could judge as favorably of his morals; but in some parts he pushes libertinism too far. Unfortunately, if we were to take away these parts, we should take from

Boccaccio all his graces and his beauties. With respect to his judgment, that is a faculty he least excels in, for it very often fails him: he makes women, whom he calls virtuous, hold conversations which would be shameful in the most infamous places; at other times, he makes them speak as Epicureans, without considering who are the persons whom he introduces on the scene; and even his description of the plague of Florence, pathetic as it is, does not appear to me quite in its proper place.

THE CHARACTER OF PLINY THE
NATURALIST.

What respect is not due to the memory of Pliny? He is without exception one of the greatest men of antiquity: he is an author who has received praises from all the truly wise, and who is only despised by the vulgar literati, as it has been remarked by one of our most formidable critics, *Plinius tantus vir ut non mirum sit, si vulgus illum improbet, quum minimè sit Auctor vulgaris.* Gibbon has ingeniously described his work as "the Library of the Poor Man." Nevertheless, those who have praised him the most, have discovered in him many defects; but, for the greater part of these defects he ought not to incur censure. Was he obliged to know more of Physic, Medicine, or Astronomy, of the virtues of plants and minerals, or of other things of the same nature, than was known in his time? If he has appeared too credulous with respect to some facts, which have the air of the marvellous, has he not acted in the same manner as all the illustrious historians of his age; and amongst others, Livy, whom I could on this subject turn into ridicule, as easily as Pliny has been?

I have always thought, and I do still, that great men ought not to be condemned so inconsiderately: *Modestè et circumspècto judicio de tantis viris pronuntiandum.* I allow, that we should not copy their errors; but before we pronounce judgment against them, we should consider well whether some excuse might not be offered for them; reason and equity command it, and so does the self-interest of those who ever attempt to write.

After all, though Pliny committed some faults (which we cannot deny), we ought to be less surprized at that, than at his not

having committed a great many more. Every wise man who considers the immense extent of his design, the prodigious quantity of knowledge, and of curiosities which it contains, the infinite number of books from which he was obliged to take his materials, and that in the midst of considerable occupations, military as well as political, must be struck with a just admiration of the excellence of his history. He will say with the candour of Horace:

*Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego parvis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura.*

But in a poem elegantly writ,
I would not quarrel with a slight mistake,
Such as our nature's frailty may excuse.

He will laugh at those literary bullies, who, incapable of perceiving the solid beauties with which a work abounds, think themselves great persons for discovering some trifling defects. In fact, he will say, with one of the most judicious critics of the last century, that whoever speaks ill of Pliny, hurts that great man's reputation much less, than he does his own: *Non tantum Pliniano detraxit nomini quam suo.*

PETRARCH'S WILL.

There is a Life of Petrarch, published by Jerome Squarzacicus of Alexandria, very scarce, but printed in the curious edition of Petrarch's Latin works, in folio, at Venice, in 1501. It also contains his will, which is rather singular, for the whimsical and good-humoured satire with which he disposes of his legacies to his friends and domestics.

He bequeaths to Lombardus Asericus his silver gilt goblet, out of which he is to drink water, which he likes better than wine: "*cum quo bibit aquam, quam libenter bibit, multo libentius quam vinum;*" to John de Bochetta, vestry-keeper of his church, his great breviary, which had cost him a hundred francs; to John de Certaldo seu Boccacio, fifty gold florins, of Florence, to buy him a winter garment, fit for his studies and his vigils; to Thomas de Bambasia de Ferrare, his lute, that he might make use of it to sing the praises of the Lord, *non pro vanitate sæculi fugacis;* to Barthelmi de Siennè, called Pancaldus, twenty ducats, with the proviso, that he does not game them away, *Quos non ludat.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO EURILLA IN ADVERSITY.

FROM CARLO MAGGI.

ALONE and pensive in those wilds I stray,
Where, save the feather'd choir who carol gay,
No sound obtrudes; where Silence rears her throne,

By mute Oblivion's poppies overgrown,
And with such sway despotic rules the soul,
As e'en the starts of Sorrow to controul;
As e'en to bid the fears of Friendship cease,
And make me fancy all my cares at peace.

Yet, wheresoe'er my wand'ring footsteps tread,
My thoughts, by some spontaneous impulse led,

Fly fast to thee; nor will I pause to own,
Thou most art with me when I'm most alone.

But if my Muse, too sedulous t' impart
The balm of comfort to thy anguish'd heart,
Hath oft disgusted by officious zeal,
And widen'd wounds she fondly hop'd to heal,

More irksome now thou'lt deem th'obtrusive lyre,

Whose notes I waken with increas'd desire;
Thy woes to soothe—forgive th' advent'rous strain,

Which dares the rigours of thy fate arraign;
Which dares lament—(O pardon, righteous Heav'n!)

That Peace to thankless Apathy is giv'n;
Whilst Virtue's self, in human form enshrin'd,

To cruel, hateful Warfare seems consign'd.

Full well I know reproach were vainly hurl'd

Against the unfeeling baseness of this world:
Full well I know how impotent each art
To melt, with Pity's drops, the flinty heart;
To check the bitter taunts of scowling Pride,
Make ranc'rous Envy throw her snakes aside,

Compel curs'd Falsehood at Truth's shrine to kneel,

Or rob the hand of Malice of its steel:
Yet, tho' thy woes, with my upbraidings join'd,

In vain wou'd strive to meliorate mankind,
Still are there means all potent to confound
The iron breasts thy suff'rings fail to wound;
Still to their pow'r superior mayst thou rise,
And ev'ry arrow of their wrath despise.

Too just, too ample is thy cause for woe;
Then check not tears, but freely let them flow;

Affliction's tide, by constant force repress'd,
And closely pent within a single breast,
There rages fierce, with direst mischiefs rife,
Dethroning Reason, and o'erwhelming Life.
Then give it way; and, to some kindred heart,

Thy ev'ry care, thy ev'ry thought impart;

For Sympathy, blest instinct of our kind,
Is purest opium to the tortur'd mind.

Seek, then, some Friend, who early learn'd to grieve

At others' woe, who lives but to relieve;
Some breast so much in concert with thy own.

As, when thou smil'st, or weep'st, to joy or groan;

With sweet Mimosa be her temples crown'd,
By patient Prudence let her lips be bound;
Of all thy griefs let her have felt the smart,
And shew where once they rankled in her heart;

Let her (rare gift!) possess the skill to know
When to check tears, and when to bid them flow;

Thus will her hand be competent to spread
Comfort's soft roses o'er thy thorny bed.

But, once again, dear suff'ring Saint, take heed

This Friend be deck'd with Caution's choicest meed;

For Grief unlocks the soul, and brings to view

Each thought, each merit, and each failing too.

Seek then a Friend, sage, cautious, faithful, kind—

But hold!—I know the temper of thy mind.
If some good Angel such a Friend bestow'd,
To rescue thee from Grief's o'erwhelming load,

Thy soul wou'd doat on her's—and should'st thou lose

This first of blessings—Hold! ah, hold, my Muse!

Nor paint a scene which Nature cou'd not bear.

* Yes—seek a Friend! a firmer Friend than e'er

Adorn'd our mortal clay—a Friend, whose mind

Not all the malice of this world combin'd
Can e'er wean from thee—a celestial Guard;

Who, from thy breast each stroke of Fate to ward,

O'er Fate herself presides, o'er Time, o'er Space,

And all the myriads of the Human Race;
Who knows no change, whose love will never cease,

Whose voice is comfort, and whose paths are peace.

O turn to him, to God! the only Friend,
On whom thou may'st, without a fear, depend;

And learn, that, mid Adversity's dark maze,
Or gay Prosperity's seductive blaze,

He only knows our erring steps to guide,
Where spotless Truth, and deathless Joy pre-

side.

Exmouth.

M. STARK.

IMPROMPTU LINES TO SIR JOHN CARR,
AFTER READING HIS NORTHERN SUM-
MER.

THO' much you've honour'd martial men,
The triumph is not their's alone;
You, by your pencil and your pen,
Make every realm you reach your own.

The wreath, for which the hero sighs,
Is stain'd with blood, however bright;
But you bring home a spotless prize,
Of rich instruction and delight.

Your Northern Summer seems a day,
As we retrace its varied hours;
Well pleas'd and proudly we survey
Your graceful wreath of "Polar Flowers."

H.

THE SKULL.

——— "*Mors sola fatetur*
Quantula sint hominum corpuscula!" Juv.

[The following Lines were occasioned by the
accidental discovery of a Skull, by the
Plough, at no great distance from a populous
town in the West of England.]

WITHIN this earthy barrier confin'd
Once breath'd a heav'n-born soul, long
since remov'd

To bear the tale and story of these bones,
When yet the streams of life cours'd over
them.

Mean dwelling of that wond'rous guest!—
Couldst thou

Unfold the narrow volume of thy span;
Could that unseemly feature of grimace
That sneers upon its former state and that
Which now I wear, relax, and break the
term

Of its ordained silence, how intent
Would I the thousand scenes eventful change
Of thy unknown mortality record,
Th' instructive lessons of a friend deceas'd!

To thee, poor, tenantless, exhausted case
Of man's frail compass, once belong'd the
rule

Of passions headstrong as the wint'ry tide:
To thee the helm and steerage uncontroll'd
Of that slight pinnace, man; the sov'reign
will

To brook the buffets of an adverse wind;
To dare the rocks, and struggle under storms
Of seas untried; or (happier lot!) to bask
In moorings of some enviable port!

Haply thy days are pencil'd by the hand
Of living fame, or stand enroll'd above
Within the page alone of mortal doom,
Whom nor ambition sway'd, nor empty glare
Of praise.—Oh! the flesh creeps upon my
bones,

When fancy paints thee some black harden'd
wretch,

Distain'd in heart with spots of unwash'd
crime,

Of murder, villainy, and teeming acts,
That call for hell and vengeance! Could
these bones,

The slender relics of thy little strength,
Once dare to stretch their feeble nothingness
Against the fiat of Omnipotence?
Of tardy justice mock th' impending bolt?
Or clip the thread of gratitude and love,
Inwoven in thy nature? Rather say,
Thou could'st forget the splendour of thy
birth

And bend thee supple, fraught with lies, and
smiles,

In the lov'd sunshine of a patron's grace.
Say rather, thou didst busy thee in vain
Amid the phantom scenes of luxury
Irresolute; or, with extended arms,
Didst follow the receding, vagrant blaze
Of pleasures gross, as fatal. Yet, how grim,
How bare thy joys have left these worthless
bones!

Might the dread seal of secrecy be burst,
What noble converse could the charnel'd
dead

Pour in the list'ning ear! And truly thou
Couldst weave a fit discourse to curb the rage
Of frantic man.—Perhaps to thee was given
To reach the depth and treasures infinite
Of sacred lore; to commerce with those
bards

And rev'rend sages of far distant times,
Whose sense unhallow'd still directs to
heav'n;

To trace the myriads of shining worlds,
That compass this mean speck; to spurn the
sway

And endless throne of space; to name and
range

The hidden and disclosed stores of things,
That croud the earth, and give a zest to life!
Perchance in thee the lamp of genius burn'd,
And thou could'st tread the steepy heights of
verse,

Or wind the maze of raptur'd thought, and
pore

With wonder and delight upon the worlds
Of sportive forms, thou didst thyself create.
Celestial joy!—Now, those rich day dreams
fled,

Have left this monument, this clay-cold ash
Of fire extinct.

Immortal man! the care
And nursling of a Sire all provident,
Th' inheritor of weakness, sin, and death,
Suspended from the moment by a hair,
Whose big designs, and lordly acts, embalm
Thy name within the frail survivor's breast;
These are the base memorials thou shalt
leave;

This the vile shell, in which that mighty
soul

Once quickened, and inform'd thy proud ex-
ploits,—

Must be the goal of beauty, rank, and fame.

A. B. E.

AMOR

AMOR TIMIDO.

FROM METASTASIO.

SAY, O my heart, to what high darling
 point
 Aspire thy restless wishes and thy sighs?
 Who, in the foldings of thy little all,
 These tumults not unknown, has taught
 to rise?

Meanwhile, the narrow limits of my breast,
 Thee, scarce within their precincts can
 confine.

And now, contracting in thy prison house,
 I find thee not in thy accusom'd shrine.

Now, dost thou burn; now, freezest like the
 snow.

Which chills old Rhodope, who mocks the
 sight;

And now, O strange to tell! the fierce ex-
 treme
 Of vivid flame and piercing cold unite.

Alas! why sorrowest thou my little heart?
 Why throbb'st with pain, or art convuls'd
 with joy?

What eager hopes impel thee headlong on,
 Or fears thy every faculty employ?

Full well I know, for busy thought recalls
 That awful day, that moment of my fate,
 Heedless of peril, when I dar'd to gaze,
 And learnt to mourn my venial fault too
 late.

That moment, when beneath thy arched
 brow,
 First sparkled from its torch the streaming
 fire,

Whose never-ceasing flame consumes my
 soul,

Full well I know, and what thou dost de-
 sire.

Yes, yes, my beating heart, I understand,
 What these successive and quick throbs
 imply,

That thou dost mourn to share a lover's
 pangs,

And at a mistress' feet expiring lie.

Silence thy grief, thy glorious martyrdom,
 Oh! for a little to endure, essay.

Forbear to give it utterance yet awhile,
 And my affections to the fair betray.

But must this harsh restraint for ever be,
 Must I in silence languish out my days?

Love e'er attends the daring and the bold,
 And ever, bright success, with glory's rays.

Yes, that I love thee, dear all conqu'ring
 maid,

Shall by this sad and faithful heart be told,
 That thine eye's lustre is the guilty cause,
 Why I regardless of the risk am bold.

That to ask pity is mild Nature's law,
 I'll say; but if with scorn you robe your
 brow,

Or smile with mark'd disdain, O Heavens!
 then

My love I would, and I would not, avow.

IL PRIMO AMORE.

From the same.

TOO true it is! the amorous heat which
 once,
 Has lighted up a flame within the breast,
 Never by Time, which all thing selse destroys,
 Extinction knows nor sweet consoling rest.

Oh! 'tis a fire that unsuspecting sleeps,
 Insidious 'mid the ashes, and at will,
 Doth seem to lead its captive where it likes,
 Stifling all just resentment of the ill.

Alas! should e'en the veriest breeze arise,
 Or for a moment but a zephyr sigh,
 Unnotic'd e'en amid the aspen shade,
 Behold 'tis flame that speaks destruction
 nigh!

An instant only, if I dare to gaze,
 O Heavens! my beauteous enemy, on thee,
 Her dear, her former flame my heart betrays,
 And sighs reveal, I am no longer free.

Fast to my sorrows I again return,
 With love for her, again, her slave expires,
 And in his charmer's beaming eyes adores
 The sacrifice his destiny requires.

Nor is it, Nice, when thy beauty's power,
 Present, takes sweet possession of my mind;
 Where'er my footsteps rove, sufficient food
 For this my honourable flame I find.

There I remember, how my youthful heart
 First felt the tumults of delicious love;
 On this dear spot, how ardent once you swore,
 Tender, and faithful to my hopes, to prove.

One place, O Heavens! thy cruelty recalls;
 Another, of thy tenderness reminds;
 Of sportive quarrel that, forgiveness this
 (With kisses bought), the dear remembrance
 finds.

What shall I say? The very nymphs them-
 selves,
 Who, to ensnare me, use their every art,
 Still, with their glances, make me think
 on thee,
 And fix thy empire firmer o'er my heart.

If Sylvia's, Chloris', tresses I admire,
 Which wander o'er their glossy necks at
 will,

And truant lips confess; their dazzling charms
 Nice, my heart replies, is fairer still.

O beauteous object of my heart's desire!
 Love first I knew, and wish to know for
 thee;

The voice of Fate awakes no vain regrets,
 To sigh for thee! what brighter destiny!

ON A LADY WHOM HER ADMIRER HAD
 COMPARED TO THE SUN.

(From the French.)

HOW can I, said the fair one, resemble the
 Sun,

Who am, as you see, but a woman?
 Why, I'll tell you, quoth Quiz, for as sure
 as a gun,

'Tis because you are, both of you, common.

C.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

HAVING in our last given an account of Mr. Davy's discoveries with regard to potash, we shall proceed, as we proposed, to consider the properties and nature of the basis of Soda. The basis or metallic substance obtained by decomposition, is a solid at the common temperature. It is white, opaque, and if examined under a film of naphtha, has the lustre and general appearance of silver. It is exceedingly malleable, and is softer than any of the common metallic substances. It is a good conductor of electricity and heat, and small globules of it inflame by the voltaic electrical spark, and burn with bright explosions: its specific gravity is something more than 93. It becomes fluid at about 180° of Fahrenheit, but the exact degree of heat at which it becomes volatile, has not been ascertained.

The chemical phenomena produced by the basis of soda, are in many respects, analogous to those produced by the basis of potash: when exposed to the atmosphere, it immediately tarnishes, and by degrees becomes covered with a white crust, which deliquesces much more slowly than the substance that forms on the basis of potash, and which proves to be pure soda. The basis combines slowly with oxygen, and without luminous appearance, at all common temperatures; and when heated this combination becomes more rapid, but no light is emitted, till it has acquired a temperature nearly that of ignition. In oxygen gas, it burns with a white light: in oxymuriatic acid gas, it burns vividly with a bright red light; saline matter is formed, which proves to be muriate of soda. When thrown upon water, it produces a violent effervescence, with a loud hissing noise; it combines with the oxygen of the water to form soda, which is dissolved, and its hydrogen is disengaged.

The basis of soda acts upon alcohol and ether in the same manner with the basis of pot-ash. The water contained in them is decomposed, soda is rapidly formed, and hydrogen is disengaged. When thrown upon the strong acids, it acts upon them with great energy, if the nitrous acid is employed, a vivid inflammation is produced; with muriatic and sulphuric acids, there is much heat generated, but no light.

It combines with sulphur in close vessels, filled with the vapour of naphtha, with great vividness, with light, heat, and afterwards with explosion from the vaporization of a portion of sulphur, and the disengagement of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The phosphuret has the appearance of lead, and forms phosphate of soda, by exposure to the air, or by combustion. The basis of soda in the quantity of $\frac{1}{4}$ part, renders mercury a fixed solid of the colour of silver, and the combination is attended with a considerable degree of heat. It makes an alloy with tin, without changing its colour, and it acts upon lead and gold when heated.

From some very accurate experiments, Mr. Davy has found that 100 parts of potash, consist of 86.1 of the basis, and 13.9 of oxygen: and in 100 parts of soda, there will be 80 parts of the basis, and 20 of oxygen.

To the question whether the bases of potash and soda should be called metals; Mr. Davy says, that the greater number of philosophical persons answer in the affirmative. They agree with metals in opacity, lustre, malleability, conducting powers as to heat and electricity, and in their qualities of chemical combination; their low specific gravity does not appear a sufficient reason for making them a new class; for among the metals themselves, there are remarkable differences in this respect, platina being nearly four times as heavy as tellurium; and in the philosophical division of the classes of bodies, the analogy between the greater number of properties must always be the foundation of arrangement. Hence the bases of the alkalies are denominated, Potassium, and Sodaum.

In reference to his own discoveries, Mr. Davy observes, that, "In the common processes of nature, all the products of living beings may be easily conceived to be elicited from known combinations of matter. The compounds of iron, of the alkalies, and earths, with mineral acids, generally abound in soils. From the decomposition of basaltic, porphyritic, and granitic rocks, there is a constant supply of earthy, alkaline, and ferruginous materials to the surface of the earth. In the sap of all plants that have been examined, certain neutrosaline compounds, containing potash, or soda, or iron, have been found. From plants, they may be supplied to animals. And the chemical tendency of organization

organisation seems to be rather to combine substances into more complicated and diversified arrangements, than to reduce them to simple elements."

From the fixed alkalies, the professor proceeded to the earths, which are non-conductors of electricity. The alkalies become conducting substances by fusion: the infusible nature of the earths, rendered it impossible to operate upon them in this state: the strong affinity of their bases for oxygen would not admit of their bodies being acted upon by solution in water; and the only methods that proved successful, were those by which they were operated upon by electricity in some of their combinations, or of combining them at the moment of their decomposition by electricity, in metallic alloys, so as to obtain evidences of their nature and properties.

On this plan, Mr. Davy undertook a series of experiments on Barytes, Strontites, and Lime, employing upon them the same methods as he had used in the decomposition of the fixed alkalies. Gas was, in each case, copiously evolved, which was inflammable; and the earths, where in contact with the negative metallic wires, became dark-coloured, and exhibited small points, having a metallic lustre, which, when exposed to air, gradually became white: they became white likewise when plunged under water, and when examined by a magnifier, a greenish powder seemed to separate from them.

He then made mixtures of dry pot-ash in excess, and dry barytes, lime, strontites, and magnesia, brought them into fusion, and acted upon them in the voltaic circuit, as he had done in obtaining the metals of the alkalies. He hoped, by this means, that the potassium, and the metals of the earths, might be deoxygenated at the same time, and enter into combination in alloy. Metallic substances appeared less fusible than potassium, which burnt the instant after they had formed, and which, by burning, produced a mixture of pot-ash, and the earth employed. He had found, that when a mixture of pot-ash, and the oxides of mercury, tin, or lead, was electrified in the Voltaic circuit, the decomposition was very rapid, and an amalgam or an alloy of potassium was obtained. He tried the same on a mixture of two parts of barytes, and one part of oxide of silver very slightly moistened; when it was electrified by iron wires, an effervescence took place at both points of contact, and a minute quantity

of a substance, possessing the whiteness of silver, formed at the negative point.

A mixture of barytes and red oxide of mercury, in the same proportions, was electrified in the same manner. A small mass of solid amalgam adhered to the negative wire, which evidently contained a substance that produced barytes by exposure to air, with the absorption of oxygen; and which occasioned the evolution of hydrogen from water, leaving pure mercury, and producing a solution of barytes. Mixtures of lime, strontites, magnesia, and red oxide of mercury, treated in the same manner, gave similar amalgams, from which the alkaline earths were regenerated by the action of air and water.

While Mr. Davy was pursuing these experiments, he heard that Professor Berzelius, and Dr. Pontin, of Stockholm, had succeeded in decomposing barytes and lime, by negatively electrifying mercury in contact with them, and that in this way they had obtained amalgams of the metals of these earths. Mr. Davy repeated the experiments with a battery of 500, and obtained the most perfect success. The mercury gradually became less fluid, and after a few minutes was covered with a white film of barytes; and when the amalgam was thrown into water, hydrogen was disengaged, the mercury remained free, and a solution of barytes was formed. The result with lime was precisely analogous, so also was that with strontites; with magnesia it was with more difficulty obtained. All these amalgams may be preserved a considerable period under naphtha, but in a length of time they become covered with a white crust. When exposed to air, a very few minutes only were required, for the oxygenation of the bases of the earths.

In several cases, Mr. Davy exposed the amalgams of the metals of the earths, containing only a very small quantity of mercury, to the air, on a delicate balance, and he always found that, during the conversion of metal into earth, there was a considerable increase of weight. He also found that, when the metals of the earths were burned in a small quantity of air, they absorbed oxygen, gained weight, and were in a highly caustic or unslaked state; for they produced strong heat by the contact of water, and did not effervesce during their solution in acids. Hence it is inferred, that the evidence for the composition of the alkaline earths, is of the same kind as that for the composition of the common metallic oxides; and the principles of their decomposition

decomposition are precisely similar; the inflammable matters in all cases, separating at the negative surface in the Voltaic circuit, and the oxygen at the positive surface. The professor denominates the metals obtained from the alkaline earths, *barium*, *strontium*, *calcium*, and *magnesium*.

The professor next tried a number of experiments on the other earths, which are not alkaline, and from the general tenor of these results, and the comparison between the different series of experiments, there seems very great reason to conclude that alumine, zircon, glucine, and silicic acid, are, like the alkaline earths, metallic oxides. He admits, however, that the evidences of decomposition and composition are not of the same strict nature as those that belong to the fixed alkalies, and alkaline earths; for it is possible that in the experiments in which silicic acid, alumine, and zircon appeared to separate during the oxidation of potassium, and sodaum, their bases might not actually have been in combination with them, but the earths themselves, in union with the metals of the alkalies, or in mere mechanical mixture.

The strong attraction of potassium, sodaum, and the metals of the alkaline earths for oxygen, led Mr. Davy to examine, if their deoxydating powers could not be made to produce the effect of the amalgamation of ammonia, independently of the agency of electricity; and he found that, when mercury, united to a small quantity of potassium, sodaum, barium, or calcium, was made to act upon moistened muriate of ammonia, the amalgam rapidly increased to six or seven times its volume, and the compound seemed to contain much more ammoniacal basis, than that procured by electrical powers.

The amalgam from ammonia, when formed at the temperature of 70° or 80° , is a soft solid, of the consistence of butter; at the freezing temperature it becomes firmer and a crystallized mass, and its specific gravity is below 3. When exposed to air, it soon becomes covered with a white crust, which proves to be carbonate of ammonia.

"The more," says Mr. Davy, "the properties of the amalgam obtained from ammonia, are considered, the more extraordinary do they appear. Mercury, by combination with about the $\frac{1}{12000}$ part of its weight of new matter, is rendered solid, yet it has the specific gravity diminished from 13.5 to less than 3, and it retains all its metallic characters; its

colour, lustre, opacity, and conducting powers, remaining unimpaired. It is scarcely possible to conceive, that a substance which forms with mercury so perfect an amalgam should not be metallic in its own nature, hence it may be denominated ammonium."

From the preceding facts, the following questions have occurred: on what do the metallic properties of ammonium depend? Are hydrogen and nitrogen both metals in the aeriform state, at the usual temperature of the atmosphere, bodies of the same character as zinc and quicksilver would be in the heat of ignition? Or are these gases in their common form, oxides, which become metallized by deoxydation? Or are they simple bodies, not metallic in their own nature, but capable of composing a metal in their deoxygenated, and an alkali in their oxygenated, state?

Assuming the existence of hydrogen, in the amalgam of ammonium, its presence in one metallic compound evidently leads to the suspicion of its combination in others. And in the electrical powers of the different species of matter, there are circumstances which extend the idea to combustible substances in general. Oxygen is the only body which can be supposed elementary, attracted by the positive surface in the electrical circuit; and all compound bodies, the nature of which is known that are attracted by this surface, contain a considerable proportion of oxygen. Hydrogen is the only matter attracted by the negative surface, which can be considered as acting the opposite part to oxygen; "may not then," says the professor, "the different inflammable bodies, supposed to be simple, contain this as a common element?"

Should future experiments prove the truth of this hypothesis, still the alkalies, the earths, and the metallic oxides, will belong to the same class of bodies. From platina, to potassium, there is a regular order of gradation as to their physical and chemical properties, and this would probably extend to ammonium, could it be obtained in the fixed form. Platina and gold, in specific gravity, degree of oxidability, and other qualities, differ more from arsenic, iron, and tin, than these last do from barium and strontium. The phenomena of combustion of all oxidable metals, are precisely analogous. In the same manner as arsenic forms an acid, by burning in air, potassium forms an alkali, and calcium an earth; in a manner similar to that in which osmium forms a volatile,

tile and acrid substance by the absorption of oxygen, does the amalgam, of ammonium produce the volatile alkali; and if we suppose that ammonia is metalized, by being combined with hydrogen, and freed from water, the same reasoning will apply to the other metals, with this difference, that the adherence of their phlogiston, of hydrogen, would be exactly in the inverse ratio of their attraction for oxygen. In platina, it would be combined with the greatest energy; in ammonium with the least; and if it be separable from any of the metals, without the aid of a new combination, we may expect that this result will be afforded by the most volatile and oxidable, such as arsenic, or the metals of the fixed alkalis, submitted to intense heat, under electrical polarities, and having the pressure of the atmosphere removed.

Mr. Davy concludes by hoping, that the new facts which he has discovered, may admit of many applications, and explain some phenomena in nature. "The metals of the earths" he says, "cannot exist at the surface of the globe; but it is very possible that they may form a part of the interior; and such an assumption would offer a theory for the phenomena of volcanoes, the formation of lavas, and the excitement and effects of subterraneous heat; for let it be granted that the metals of the earths and alkalis, in alloy with common metals, exist in large quantities beneath the surface, then their accidental exposure to the action of air and water, must produce the effect of subterranean fire, and a product of earthy and stony matter analogous to lavas. The luminous appearance of those meteors connected with the fall of stones, is one of the extraordinary circumstances of these wonderful phenomena. This effect may be accounted for, by supposing that the substances which fall, come into our atmosphere in a metallic state, and that the earths of which they principally consist are results of combustion."

At the meeting of the Royal Society, February 2, a most curious and interesting paper, by Mr. Davy, was read, giving an account of various experiments on the action of potassium on ammonia, from which it appears that a considerable quantity of nitrogen can be made to disappear, and can be regenerated. When it disappears, nothing can be obtained in its place but oxygen, and hydrogen; and when it is formed, its elementary matter is furnished by water.

February 9, Dr. Young furnished a series of numerical tables of the elective

attraction of acids with alkalis, by means of which 100 figures are made to represent the affinities of 100 different salts, which it would otherwise require about 5000 words to express.

February 16, a paper by M. Brodie, describing a twin foetus, nearly the full size, seven months old, and without either heart, liver, or gall bladder, was read. This was considered the best formed foetus which has hitherto been known without a heart, although the author cited a considerable number. It appears that all such children have been twins, and that the present was quite as large as the other which had its organs complete.

Captain Burney furnished two papers, one on the motion of heavy bodies in the Thames, detailing some experiments with loaded sticks, to ascertain why loaded barges sailed faster than the current, or than unloaded barges; but his experiments only tended to confirm the fact, that the heaviest end of a pole always went first with the current. The other was a plan for measuring a ship's way at sea, by means of a steel-yard and line, where a pound weight should indicate a mile, or more or less, according to the power of the instrument.

February 23, a letter from Mr. Knight to the President was read, containing some farther observations on the sap of trees, the formation of radicles from the bark, and also that of the buds from the same source, instead of their being produced from the alburnum, as is supposed.

A paper by Mr. Horn, on a peculiar joint discovered in the *squalus maximus*, (basking shark) lately cast on the sea-shore, was laid before the Society, accompanied by a drawing.

WERNERIAN SOCIETY.

AT a Meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society, of Edinburgh, on the 11th of February, Professor Jameson read a short account of the Oryctognostic characters, and geognostic relations of the mineral, named Cryolite, from West Greenland.—Mr. P. Neile read a description of a rare species of whale, lately stranded near Alloa, in the Firth of Forth. It measured forty-three feet in length, had a small dorsal fin; longitudinal sulci on the thorax; short whalebones, (*fanons*) in the upper jaw; the under jaw somewhat wider, and a very little longer than the upper; both jaws acuminate, the under one ending in a sharp long ridge. From these characters

acters he considered it evident that it was the *Baleinoptera acuto-rostrata* of La Cépède, and that that author had fallen into an error in saying, that this species never exceeds from twenty-six, to twenty-nine feet long.—At the same meeting, the secretary laid before the society the following communications: 1. Copies of the affidavits made before justices of the peace, at Kirkwall, in Orkney, by several persons who saw and examined the great sea-snake, (*halsydrus Pontoppidani*) cast on shore in the island of Sfronsa, in October last: with remarks, illustrative of the meaning of

some passages in these affidavits. 2. An account of the discovery of a living animal, resembling a toad inclosed in a bed of clay, in a cavity suited to its size, at the depth of fifty-seven fathoms in the coal formation at Govan; communicated by Mr. Dixon, of Govan-hill. 3. An instance of remarkable intrepidity displayed by a male and female otter, in defending their young, although the otter is in general accounted a very timid animal.—Mr. Laskey presented to the society, a very valuable and well-arranged collection of British shells, and likewise a curious mineral from New Holland.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS JONES'S (BILSTON, STAFFORD), for *Compositions for the purpose of making Trays, Waiters, and various other Articles, by Presses or Stamps.*

THE ingredients made use of in the manufacture of these articles, are varied according to the size of the articles. For those that are small he takes 100 lb. of rope, and 20 lb. of rags; and for large ones, to 100 lb. of rope about 100 lb. of rags, are added. These are reduced to a pulp, and mixed with a certain small proportion of vitriolic acid. Various other materials are mentioned; but those just enumerated are deemed the best; and to make the said pulp into the articles required, Mr. Jones recommends that a wire or other sieve, of a similar size and shape to the article required, be taken, and used in the manner directed in the specification. To render the mode of operation intelligible, the patentee has given an example shewing in what way the frame and sieve are placed to collect the composition or pulp, for making an oval canoe. He then puts on a flannel or woollen cloth, or any other proper cloth or material, and upon that a board, and then turns the pulp out of the sieve upon the flannel, and board upon the top of it, and presses the same together lightly, to force out part of the liquid, by which the pulp felt is made. This being between the dies or tools, of the shape of the articles wanted, is put into a press, in order to render it at once solid and of the required shape. It is now to be put into a stove or oven of a proper degree of heat, where it is kept till it is nearly but not entirely dry, and then it is to be taken out of the oven, put be-

tween the dies, and pressed violently, as to set it and make it smooth. After this it is to be put in the oven again, till it is perfectly dried, but great caution must be used to prevent it from warping. This is effected by means of a frame made in the form of the inside of the articles, and weights to keep it in its proper form. It may next, if necessary, be hammered over, and made smooth and flat; and then being perfectly dry, it is to be dipped in the japan liquid, and there suffered to remain till the said liquid has perfectly penetrated it, when it is to be dried and varnished. The dies may be made of iron or other metal, or indeed of almost any other solid substance; but what is recommended in the specification is to have one of the dies of cast iron, and the other of tin, or some other more fusible metal. The use of these intended compositions is to be extended to the making or manufacturing of all kinds of tea-trays, waiters, boxes, bottle-stands, baskets, caddies, pannels for coaches, tables, hats, &c. &c. of any form or shape; and various other articles made or manufactured upon the above mentioned principle.

MR. EDWARD MASSEY'S (NEWCASTLE), for *an Improved Cock for drawing off Liquors.*

It will be impossible to give a tolerably accurate idea of the nature of this invention, without the aid of figures, of which there are 14 or 15 attached to the specification. We may observe, that the cock contains three valves, but it is not necessary that all the valves should be used in the same cock; but may be made with one, two, or three, according to the fancy of the mechanic. For so simple

simple an operation the apparatus is very complicated: thus, in describing the fifth figure, which represents a front view of the lock of the cock (which, however, besides answering the ordinary purpose of the locking, also locks it to the barrel), we have a lever, a staple, a hook acting upon a centre, a spring, and a stop acting with another spring: besides the place for the introduction of the key, which, we learn, is to be "raised on its centre, so as to pass clear of the work in the lock, except coming in contact with the hook and stop, which rise a little higher than the other parts, and are opposed to the key. Now, when the key is turned in the direction of the dotted arch, and the hook pressed out of the staple by it, raise the lever, and the staple, being a fixture, or part of it, will be raised also, at which time the inner part of the staple which pressed down the ward, being likewise raised, the stop will rise out of the arch, and prevent the key from being taken out till the staple is returned into the lock, the object of which is to prevent the cock from being left unlocked."—This may be regarded as a fair specimen of the specification, but the nature of the invention can only be understood by referring to the document itself, and by examining every part of it, with the figures attached to it.

MR. EDWARD STRACEY'S (WESTMINSTER),
for an Improved Method of hanging the
Bodies, and of constructing the Perches,
of four-wheel Carriages, by which
such Carriages are rendered less liable
to be overturned.

This invention embraces four objects—1. The constructing of the perch of a four-wheeled carriage, in such a manner, that either of the axle-trees may have a vertical motion independent of the other; so that the axle-trees may be in different planes at the same time. 2. The hanging of the body on the springs of such a carriage, in such a manner as will tend not only to diminish the liability of its being overturned, but add also to the ease of its motion. 3. The forming a collar-brace, which shall almost immediately bring the body to an equilibrium, should the centre of gravity be moved. 4. The forming a perch-bolt, by the use of which the carriage may be more easily turned to the right or left, and the friction that now takes place, by the use of the common perch-bolts between the wheel plates, the transom bed,

and the fore axle-tree bed reduced almost to nothing.

Carriages constructed on this principle differ but little in appearance from other four-wheel carriages; the chief distinction lying in the construction of the perch, and its having a revolving motion, and in the hanging of the body on the springs. The perch being allowed to turn on its axis, the fore axle-tree bed may have any degree of obliquity required, provided the body is not hung on the carriage, without affecting the horizontality of the hind axle-tree bed, and *vice versa*; and it is by the instrumentality of this motion, co-operating with the mode of hanging the body on the springs, and by the aid of collar-braces, that the body of the carriage may be kept nearly on the true level, or at least sufficiently so to prevent its being overturned, although either the fore or the hind axle-tree may have a great degree of obliquity from the plane of the horizon. A similar effect and security may be obtained by inverting the construction of the perch, and by having the fixed part of the perch in the hind axle-tree bed, and the revolving part in the transom bed in front, or by making the perch revolve on an axis at each end, or by any other mode which will allow the hind and fore axle-tree beds, when connected by means of a perch, to be in different planes at one and the same time, as by permitting one axle tree bed, provided that the body is not hung on the carriage, to remain parallel to the plane of the horizon, and by making the other stand perpendicular to it.

The principal variation of this invention, from the common method of hanging the body on its springs, consists in the body-loops, which must be so extended, that the ends of them may come nearly under the shackles of their respective springs, and each of them so formed, as to end in a cylindrical axis of one to two inches or more in length, and of sufficient strength to support the body; and on each of these body loop-axes, a shackle, for the reception of one of the main braces, should be fitted, ending in a cylindrical box or rocket, made so as to work and turn on the axis of the body-loop, and secured to it by a nut and pin; and the connection between these shackles and their respective boxes should be by means of a strong joint, working towards the front and hind part of the carriage in the direction of the perch,

perch. The body is to be hung by the main braces, attached to these shackles on the springs, in the same manner as other carriage-bodies are usually hung. When the body is thus hung, the action is as follows; should either of the hind or fore wheels descend into a low spot in the road, or ascend a raised surface, the boxes or sockets on the body loops will turn on their axes, and keep the whole on a proper equilibrium, so as not to be overturned.

Another part of the invention is the application of a cylinder to the collar-braces of carriages, by means of which, should the centre of gravity of the body of the carriage be moved by any inequalities in the road or otherwise, either to the right or left, the equilibrium will be almost immediately restored by the mo-

tion of the cylinder or roller on its axis, and the consequent lapping and unlapping of the straps, for to whichever side the body is impelled, on that side will the collar brace be lengthened, and of course the opposite collar brace proportionally shortened; one side is made to operate as a check upon the other, in order to bring the body to its true centre.

The last part of the invention is the perch-bolt, which being properly placed, the fore axle-tree bed may be turned either to the right or the left, with much greater ease than if the common perch-bolt were made use of, the usual friction between the beds and wheel plates being almost wholly removed from them, being gradually separated by the lifting of the screw in the act of turning.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.

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Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Knowledge of Extraneous Fossils, on Scientific Principles; by William Martin, F. L. S. 8vo. 8s.

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manuscript of M. de Luc, by the Rev. HENRY DELA FITE, M.A. of Trinity college, Oxford, and will form an octavo volume.

The coloured Engravings, in imitation of the drawings by the Rev. W. BRADFORD, of the Costume, Character, and Country in Spain and Portugal, made during the campaign, 1808 and 1809, are in great forwardness.

Mr. GALT, who has for some time been engaged in researches among the national records, is preparing a work, illustrative of the Life of Cardinal Wolsey, and those corruptions in the church which led to the Reformation, and the general change which at that period took place in the political system of Europe.

Mr. GREIG, of Chelsea, has announced a work on Astronomy, on a new plan, whereby that science is rendered simple and easy. The chief Constellations are to be exhibited (in a manner similar to geography) on separate maps, with their etymology, boundary, the stars to the 4th mag. introduced; and the declination, right ascension, culminating, &c. of the principal star in each specified, with remarks, &c.

Mr. THIELWALL is preparing for publication, an Essay on the Causes and Probable Consequences of the Decline of Popular Talent; addressed to the serious consideration of those classes of the community, the individuals of which may be expected to aspire to the distinctions of the senate and the bar, &c. The work will contain a full discussion of the principal *desiderata*, in the existing systems of liberal education, and critical delineations of the characters, talents, eloquence, and oratorical endowments of Messrs. Burke, Pitt, Fox, &c.

Mr. THIELWALL has also in the press, a formal announcement (intended to be circulated through all the colleges, public institutions, and literary societies of the United Kingdom) of the Plan of his Institution for the Cure of Impediments, Cultivation of Oratory, and Preparation of Youth, for the higher departments of active life; together with proposals for the further extension of the advantages of his system of instruction. This institution has now been established in Bedford Place, Russell Square, for upwards of three years; and during that time, it is asserted, that no person with any species of impediment, defect, or foreign or provincial accent, has been under instruction, even for the shortest period, without receiving essential benefit; nor has

any one persevered for any reasonable time, in the plans of the institution, without attaining an effectual and radical cure.

Dr. REID will commence a summer course of Lectures, on the theory and practice of medicine, at his house, No. 6, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, on Monday the 22d of May, at nine o'clock in the morning.

Dr. CLOUGH, physician-midwife to the St. Marylebone General Dispensary, &c. will on Monday the 8th of May, at ten in the morning, commence his Course of Lectures on Puerperal Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, at his house, No. 68, Berner's-street.

The Rev. JOSEPH WILKINSON, is about to publish by subscription, *Select Views in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and part of Scotland*, exhibiting the most picturesque situations in these counties.

Dr. SERNY is about to publish a Treatise on local inflammation, more particularly applicable to diseases of the eye, wherein an improvement in the treatment of those diseases is recommended, founded on numerous cases under the author's own care.

Mr. YORICK WILSON, veterinary surgeon of Lemington, near Warwick, has in the press an improved Practical Treatise on Farriery, entitled, the Gentleman's Veterinary Monitor. It is the result of his own experience in the various diseases of horses, and prescribes humane and rational methods of cure, without the assistance of a farrier. It likewise treats on breeding, training, purchasing, riding, management on a journey, in the stable, &c.

Mr. WESTON has translated one of the Imperial Poems of Kien Lung, mentioned by Voltaire, in his Epistle to that Emperor, and found on a China Vase, in Mr. W's Collection. An engraving of the Vase will be prefixed to the work.

The Fifty-two Lectures on the Church Catechism, by the Rev. Sir ADAM GORDON, will be published this month in two volumes.

Mr. SHELDRAKE has invented an article of female dress, which he calls the Invisible Grecian Zone, for preserving the shapes of children or young persons who are approaching to maturity.

Dr. CAREY, has in the press, and will speedily publish an Essay, and familiar introduction to English Prosody and Versification, on a novel but simple plan; besides descriptions and analyses of the different species of English verse, with preparatory

preparatory exercises in scanning; it contains practical exercises in versification, progressively accommodated to the various capacities of youth, in the successive stages of scholastic education; the whole calculated to produce correctness of ear, and taste in reading or writing poetry.—For the convenience of teachers, a Key to the Exercises will be added. Dr. Carey is also preparing for the press, an Easy Introduction to Latin Versification, on a nearly similar plan.

Letters of Mrs. ELIZABETH MONTAGU, with some of the letters of her correspondents, will shortly be published by MATTHEW MONTAGU, esq. M.P. her nephew and executor.

The Travels of Lycurgus, the son of Polydectes, into Greece, Crete and Egypt in Search of Knowledge, is printing.

The Rev. THOMAS GISBORNE has in the press, an octavo volume of Sermons, chiefly designed to illustrate Christian Morality.

Dr. EDWARD POPHAM, of Chilton, Wiltshire, has nearly ready for publication, Remarks on various Texts of Scripture, in an octavo volume.

A Series of Letters on Canada, will shortly appear from the pen of a gentleman lately resident some years in that country.

Mr. GRAHAME, author of the Sabbath, and other Poems, has in the press a new poetical work, to be entitled, The British Georgics.

At a general meeting of the subscribers to the African Institution, held at the Freemason's Tavern on the 25th of March, the EARL of MOIRA, in an impressive speech, informed the company of his having recently learnt, that Sir Sidney Smith had been presented by the Prince-Regent of Brazil, with an estate, and with a number of negro slaves, to be employed in cultivating it; and that the use which he had made of this gift, was immediately to liberate the slaves, and to allot to each of them a portion of this estate, to be cultivated by them as free laborers for their own exclusive benefit. On the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, it was unanimously resolved: that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester (patron and president) be requested to communicate to Sir Sidney Smith the high sense entertained by this meeting, of his admirable judgment and liberality in the above instance, and to return him thanks for a line of conduct which is so truly honorable to the British name and character, and which

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may be expected to be productive, by the way of example, of the happiest effects.

In the year 1774, the Rev. W. HERINGTON enabled the governors of Christ's Hospital, London, to pay annuities of 10l. each to 50 blind persons. Other benevolent individuals have since made such additions to this fund, that the governors are now enabled to extend this annuity to four hundred other persons. The governors have recently advertised, that from the 15th of October to the 3d of November, in every year, they are ready to issue from the counting-house of their hospital, upon the application of a friend, petitions for any blind persons duly qualified; the great extent of the charity rendering it impracticable to attend to letters. The petitioners must be persons born in England, to the exclusion of Wales and Berwick upon-Tweed, aged fifty or upwards; who have resided three years or more in their present abode; who have been totally blind during that period; who have never begged, nor received alms, nor been deemed objects of parochial relief; but persons who have been reputably brought up, and who need some addition to what they have, to make life more comfortable.

Mr. PARKINSON has discovered in several species of marble, which he treated with muriatic or nitric acid, membranous substances, which hung from the marble in light, flocculent, elastic membranes. These marbles were of a species formed by tubipores, madrepores, and corallites. In Kilkenny marble, the structure of the madrepores, and other testaceous substances which enter into its composition, is beautifully conspicuous, from the ground of the marble in which they are imbedded being of a deep black. This circumstance, in Mr. Parkinson's opinion, proves that two distinct lapidifying processes must have occurred in the formation of this marble; and that its coralline or testaceous part had acquired a strong concretion previous to its being unbedded in the including mass of calcareous matter. A specimen of this marble, which Mr. Parkinson examined, in conformity with this opinion, exhibited no membranes when treated with diluted muriatic acid; but a black matter was deposited during the solution of the marble, which being dried and projected on melted nitre, immediately deflagrated; which circumstance shews the curious fact, that charcoal in substance entered

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into the composition of this marble. Mr. Parkinson supposes, that it must have been animal charcoal, from shells and corallines being visible in the marble; but this does not prove the absence of vegetable coal; nor is it, indeed, easy to determine the nature of the coaly substance, since we know that vegetable coal, lying in contact with animal substances, acquires all the characters of animal coal, sufficiently to be mistaken for it. The composition of calcareous cements may derive improvement from these discoveries of the real state, in which the component parts of marbles and limestones exist in them.

Dr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON has called the attention of the public to the valuable qualities of the fiorin grass, which have long been known to the common farmers of Ireland, but have hitherto escaped the notice of scientific agriculturists. This grass is indigenous in Ireland, and is found in the greatest abundance, naturally, in the morasses and mountains, because on rich soil, the other grasses contend with it to advantage, but are not hardy enough to endure the wet and cold, in which the fiorin grass thrives. It sends out long white strings, after the manner of the strawberry; these bud at the points, and produce green shoots, which soon form a sod completely impenetrable to weeds and every other species of grass. Some experiments made by Dr. Richardson, prove that cold sour bottoms may at a small expence be converted into the most valuable pasture or meadow, by the fiorin grass. On a thin dry soil also, it thrives as well as on a wet one: it grows spontaneously very far up the bleakest and wettest mountains of Ireland, and this is perhaps the most important fact relating to it. This property must certainly render it peculiarly applicable to the improvement of vast tracts of thin, elevated soil, in the west of England, which are at present little more productive than the deserts of Africa. The extensive forest of Dartmoor is mostly of this description, and great part of Exmoor is nearly in the same state. There are also many other tracts of land in England, where it would be found beneficial; but in Scotland, of which so large a portion consists of land of the above nature, the introduction of the fiorin grass seems to promise more proportional advantages, than in any other division of the United Kingdom. It appears rather extraordinary

that the fiorin grass should not be known in England; at least no mention is made of it by any English agricultural writer; but Dr. Richardson thinks it highly probable, that it is the same grass which has been so much admired in the celebrated Orcheston meadow, near Salisbury, which was first noticed by Ray, who says its shoots were twenty-four feet long, and which so many botanists have visited without making any attempt to cultivate it.

Mr W. WELDON has analyzed the water of a mineral spring, two miles to the south of Dudley, in Worcestershire, which has been famous from time immemorial, in the surrounding country, for its efficacy in various scrofulous and cutaneous diseases. In scrofula, in particular, it has been considered an almost infallible remedy. The spring flows into a well, about thirty-six feet in depth, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter. The bottom is a ferruginous, argillaceous sandstone, through which is perforated a hole, whence the water issues and rises to about four feet from the surface. The sides of the well near the top, are covered with a yellowish ochrey substance. When the water is fresh taken up, it is perfectly transparent and colourless. It is little refractive of light, nor can it be said to sparkle; but after standing for a short time, numerous small bubbles of air are seen adhering to the bottom and sides of the glass. After a time, it becomes rather turbid, and at length a pale ochreous precipitate falls down, leaving the water transparent. In large quantity, the water smells of sulphuretted hydrogen; but if half a pint, or less, be examined, the odor is scarcely perceptible. The taste very much resembles sea-water. From a wine-gallon, or 231 cubic inches, were obtained:

Of muriate of soda	-	-	483.
—————lime	-	-	311.
—————magnesia & alumina	-	-	145.
—————iron	-	-	26.
Of carbonate of iron	-	-	9.
Of silica	-	-	.75
Of earthy carbonates about	-	-	45.
Of carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen, the latter in small proportion	-	-	23.735
Of azote	-	-	12.

Mr. W. COOK, of Birmingham, has published some ingenious observations on the benefits that would result from the employment of an indigenous material, as a substitute for mahogany and other

other costly woods, used for furniture and the finishing of houses. The substitute which he proposes is iron. In bedsteads for instance, the posts, as well as the frame might be cast hollow; the former might be beautifully wreathed with flowers, festoons, or clusters of fruit, or embossed with numberless fanciful ornaments, which the workman might touch up with his graver and chisel, to clear them from the sand, and to make them sharp and neat before they go to the finisher. The painter might colour them, so as to give them a more handsome and elegant appearance, than it is possible to give to carved wood. This would furnish employment to numberless hands, and afford ample scope for ingenuity. Chests of drawers, bookcases and bureaux, might all be made of sheet iron. Such furniture would be made at a considerably less price, than articles of mahogany, it would not be heavier than wood; it would be more beautiful, and exclusive of the convenience for removal, as it might easily be taken to pieces, and all the parts screwed up again without injury, it would afford a great security against fire.

The sheep lately sent over from Spain, as a present to his Majesty, are of the flock of PAULAR, one of the finest in point of pile, and esteemed also above all others, for the beauty of the carcase. The fleeces of these sheep, as well as those of the flocks of Negrete and Escorial, were formerly withheld from exportation, and retained for the royal manufactory of Guadalaxara. The flock or cavaña of Paular, consisted of 36,000 sheep. It originally belonged to the rich Carthusian monastery, of that name, near Segovia. Soon after the Prince of the Peace rose into power, he purchased the flock of the monks, with the land belonging to it, both in Estremadura and Leon. Accordingly, all the sheep are marked with a large M. the mark of Don Manuel. The sheep sent to England, were selected from eight subdivisions, in order to choose young, well-shaped, and fine-woolled animals. The total number embarked, was 2,214. Of these, 214 were presented by the Spaniards to some of his majesty's ministers, and 427 died on the journey, either at sea, or on the way from Portsmouth to Kew. His Majesty was pleased to take upon himself the whole of the loss, which reduced the royal flock to 1573, and several more have since died. The ewes were full of lamb when they embarked; several of

them cast their lambs when the weather was bad at sea, and are in consequence so weak, that it is feared more will die, notwithstanding the great care that is taken of them. A few have died of the rot. This disease must have been contracted, by halting on some swampy district in their journey from the mountains, to the sea at Gijon, where they were embarked, as one died of it at Portsmouth. There is every reason, however, to hope, that this distemper will not spread, as the land, on which they are now kept, has never been subject to its ravages, being of a light and sandy nature.

HOLLAND.

M. DELHY, a chemist of Amsterdam, has discovered a composition which he conceived, from its superior strength, would supersede the use of gun-powder. While lately employed, however, in some experiments, a large paper exploded, and tore off his left arm, also most of the fingers of his right hand, and otherwise wounded him so severely, that his life is despaired of.

No more than 361 ships arrived at Amsterdam, from sea, during the year 1808. Within the same period, 8,962 persons died in that city. The number of the poor there increases daily, and that of the physicians appointed to attend them, has been augmented from four to twelve.

ITALY.

M. PULLY, a Neapolitan chemist, has recently analyzed the celebrated Dr. James's powder, and from his experiments on 29 grs. he states that he has found it to be composed of

Oxide of antimony, at a maximum of oxidation	part 7.
Phosphate of lime	4.
Sulphate of potash	4.5
Free pot-ash, holding oxide of antimony at a minimum	3.5
	19.

To recompose this powder, it is necessary, according to M. Pully, to take:

Sulphuret of antimony	4.
Calcined phosphate of lime	3.
Nitrate of pot-ash	8.

These being powdered, mixed, and triturated together, are put into a crucible, which is to be covered and exposed to a strong heat. During this operation, the oxygen of the nitric acid, attacking the sulphur of the antimonial sulphuret, converts it into sulphuric acid, which

which unites with a portion of the pot-ash, and forms sulphate of pot-ash. The remainder of the free pot-ash retains some antimony oxidized to a minimum. The white powder is the same as that sold by the name of Dr. James's. M. Pully asserts, that he has analyzed his powder to compare it with the other, and has found it to contain the same principles, and in the same proportions.

TARTARY.

The missionaries at Karass have printed several small tracts, in which the absurdities of the Koran are exposed, and the leading doctrines and duties of the gospel concisely but forcibly stated. The circulation of these over a great extent of country, has already produced a considerable sensation among the natives. In the district round Karass, a general attention to the subject of religion has been excited; the violent prejudices against Christianity are greatly abated; many do not scruple to express doubts respecting the truth of Mohammedism, and there is every reason to believe, that not a few would openly renounce it, were they not restrained by the dread of their chiefs. An effendi, whose name is Shelling, and who is allowed to be one of the most respectable of their priests, has frankly acknowledged, that he is unable to answer the objections against his religion; and though he still professes to be a Mohammedan, he discovers a high veneration for the gospel, and a decided attachment to the missionaries. ABDY, the old priest, died in October last, of the plague, to the infection of which his incautious exertions had exposed him. There cannot be a doubt, say the missionaries, that he too was speculatively convinced of the truth of Christianity, and frequently did not hesitate to expose the absurdity of the Mohammedan religion; but he was so much influenced by the fear of the chiefs, that he continued to the last to exercise the office of priest among his countrymen. The young natives, whom Mr. Brunton has ransomed from slavery, continue to give the greatest satisfaction. The progress which they make in their education, is exceedingly encouraging; some of them can already read the Bible. During the last year, several were baptized. Among these was Katagerry, the young Sultan, whose history is particularly interesting. He is lineally descended from the Khans of the Crimea, and is allied to some of the greatest families in the East. His father being one of the chiefs

near Karass, he became acquainted with Mr. Brunton soon after his arrival, and has ever since manifested the strongest attachment to him. The missionary, engaged by his amiable disposition, began to instruct him in the principles of Christianity, and it was not long before he perceived its superiority over his own religion. It is now two years since he renounced Mohammedism; and ever since, he has not only adhered steadfastly to the profession of Christianity, but zealously endeavoured to spread the knowledge of it among his countrymen. He loses no opportunity of recommending it to their attention, boldly defends it whenever it is attacked, and discovers the most earnest concern for their conversion. Nor is it with the common people only, that he takes these pains; he frequently argues with the mollahs and the effendis, labouring to expose their absurd opinions and wicked practices, to their deluded followers. Hitherto, neither promises nor threats have caused him to waver in his attachment to Christianity. At his own earnest request, he was publicly baptized in the month of July, and was soon afterwards induced, by the wish to do something for his own support, to offer his services to the governor of Georgievsk, by whom he was immediately employed to write in one of the offices of the Crown. It is well known that Christianity was once the religion of many countries in the East, that are now overspread with Mohammedan darkness. A century has scarcely elapsed since the Abazas, the Kabardians, and other Caucasian tribes, were compelled at the point of the sword to exchange the doctrines of Christianity, for those of Islamism. But though the majority of the mountain tribes submitted to the mandate of their conquerors, some successfully resisted, and these, it is said, still profess to be Christians. It is also reported that some of the old churches are yet standing; and that these people possess books, which none of them understand. One of the most powerful of these tribes, is the Sonna, of whom the missionaries have received many interesting accounts.

WEST INDIES.

Colonel BROWNE, of St. Vincent's, has represented to government, that a quantity of hemp, pitch, tar, and turpentine, may be manufactured in the Bahama Islands, equal to the consumption of all the navy and merchantmen of Great Britain.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Three Grand Symphonies for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin to each of the Slow Movements. Composed, and dedicated to J. P. Salomon, Esq. by Julian Busby, Mus. Bac. Oxon.

THESE symphonies, deduced from the score, and one of which we have, with delight, heard performed by a numerous and well-appointed band, are of a cast and degree of excellence which, we must say, transcend even the high expectations we had necessarily formed from our acquaintance with Mr. J. Busby's powers, as exhibited in his former productions.

A certain strength of conception, clearness of judgment, and spirit of style, not often displayed even by veteran composers, pervade the compositions before us, and mark the singular prematurity of mind from which they have emanated. The elegance and delicacy of the slow movements evince a free imagination, aided by a refinement rarely obtained but at the expence of long experience and close and elaborate observation, while the accompaniment bespeaks a knowledge of effect that cannot but surprise those who know the youth of the author.

In a word, these symphonies, though by no means easy of execution, will well repay the assiduity of the emulous practitioner, and afford no small delight to the tasteful auditor; and whatever we might naturally anticipate from the son of Dr. Busby, the countenance and patronage of so sound and respectable a musician as Mr. Salomon must serve to confirm the public opinion of Mr. B.'s extraordinary claims to applause and encouragement.

No. I. of Mozart's Concertos.

This is the first number of a work to be edited and conducted by Dr. Crotch, to appear in eighteen monthly parts or portions, and to contain all the most celebrated concertos of Mozart, arranged from the scores of Dr. C. for the piano-forte. This promises to be a valuable work to piano-forte practitioners. Dr. Crotch has commenced his task with ability, and will, we doubt not, conduct the publication to its conclusion with credit to himself and the liberal proprietors and publishers, Messrs. Sperati and Cianchettini. The undertaking is patronized by a subscription. Each Number (price

4s.) is to contain a complete concerto, and the price to non-subscribers will be 6s.

Six Variations for the Piano-forte on a favourite Roman Air. Composed, and dedicated to Mrs. Clay, by Veronica Cianchettini. 2s.

This Roman air is simple and pleasing in its style, and the variations, which are six in number, do credit to the composer's taste and ingenuity. If any thing is left us to wish, it is, that the execution had been more equally distributed between the two hands; not that the bass part has been slighted, but that some inviting opportunities for displaying the left hand have not perhaps been embraced to their full extent.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin or Flute (ad libitum). Composed, and dedicated, by permission, to Mr. Woelffl, by J. F. Burrowes. 4s.

The style of this sonata is distinguished by its taste and ease. The passages, though neither bold nor striking, are conceived with facility, and proceed with a connected, flowing effect, that will not fail to please the lovers of smooth and chaste music. It would be injustice to Mr. Burrowes, not to notice particularly the high polish of many passages in the second movement, and the very agreeable subject of the concluding rondo.

Tre Duetti, con Accompagnamento di Piano-forte. Composti da Vincenzo Martini, Maestro di Capella della Corte Imperiale di Russia. 2s. 6d.

These duets are written in a light familiar style; and, though conceived with elegance, will be found simple in their general construction, and easy of execution. The first and third are particularly attractive, whether the beauty of their passages be separately considered, or the attention be directed to the general effect.

The First of May, or "Awake the Lute, the Fife, the Flute," a Glee for three Voices, with an Accompaniment for a Piano-forte and Harp, or Two Performers on One Piano-forte. Composed by T. Attwood, Esq. 3s. 6d.

A kind of aërial sprightliness pervades this composition, which cannot but delight every tasteful hearer, because it is at once sweetly playful and highly characteristic. The parts blend with much happiness of effect, and the accompaniment leads the mind to those vernal

vernal scenes, the vocal thrillings of which it so closely imitates.

A Collection of Psalm Tunes, intermixed with Airs, adapted from Haydn, Purcell, Handel, Corelli, &c. Set for Four Voices, for the Use of Choirs or Families, and dedicated to S. Webbe, sen. by his son S. Webbe, jun. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Webbe, jun. in this work, which is comprized in two quarto volumes, has furnished the lovers of sacred music with an ample variety of useful and pleasing matter; and by forming an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by a compression of the vocal parts into two lines, (added to the score), he has enlarged its sphere of convenience; especially in regard to family practice, for which, indeed, it is more particularly adapted.

A Grand Duet for Two Performers on One Piano-forte. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Scott and Miss H. Scott, by J. Gildon. 5s.

This duet is characterized by a considerable portion of taste and spirit. The two parts have a just relation with and bearing upon each other, and the combined effect bespeaks ingenuity and contrivance. The passages independently considered, exhibit a pleasing play of fancy, and every where lie so commodiously for the hand as to invite the practice of the juvenile performer.

The Robin, a much admired Canonet and Trio. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Ryle and Miss Daintry, by J. B. Sale, Author of "the Butterfly." 5s.

The imitation tunes in the melody of

this little production bespeak much taste and judgment. The words are from *Mary Ward's Original Poetry*; which Mr. Sale has so treated, as to have formed the best possible comment on the sense of the fair authoress.

The Favourite Hornpipe, danced by Miss Gayton in the Ballet of Le Mariage Secret. Composed by Fiorillo, and arranged for the Piano-forte by J. B. Cramer. 2s.

The lively little exercise into which Mr. Cramer has converted this popular hornpipe, will amuse and improve the juvenile performer, and add to the stock of ingenious trifles.

Mr. Parry, of North Wales, author of *Ap Shenkin*, the Cambrian Lyrist, and other popular productions, is distributing proposals for publishing, by subscription, a selection of *Welsh Melodies*, with symphonies, accompaniments, and appropriate English words. The whole to be arranged for the piano-forte, and one, two, and three voices.

Those of our musical readers, who are not already furnished with Dr. Callcott's *Musical Grammar*, will be glad to learn, that a new edition of that useful and ingenious work is in the press, and will be forthcoming in the course of the present month, recommended by many additional and valuable examples and annotations, from the able pens of Mr. Jousse, Mr. Horsley, and Mr. S. Wesley.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the 49th Year of the Reign of George III.
(Not Annual, or of an Official nature.)

BY the 49th Geo. III. a proportion of the militia of Great Britain may enlist voluntarily into the regular forces, so as to leave serving, including corporals, three-fifths of the number of the establishment in rank and file of such regiment of militia, consisting of one regiment or battalion, or less, and if of more, according to the proportion allowed by the Secretary of State.

By the 49th, Geo. III. c. 5, a like proportion of the militia in Ireland may also voluntarily enlist into his Majesty's regular forces.

By the 49th Geo. III. c. 6, persons in custody for contempt of courts of equity,

for non-payment of money or costs, shall be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent acts, commonly entitled the *Lords' Acts*.

This provision will relieve prisoners where, previously, however calamitous the case might be, they had no possibility of being relieved, except from the operation of some general insolvent act.

The 49th Geo. III. c. 12, (the annual *Mutiny Act*) contains the following new clauses.

Persons enlisted, concealing infirmities on enlisting, may be transferred to garrison, veterans or invalid battalions, or the marines. § 79.

No person, except an apprentice, shall be liable to be taken out of the service, by the warrant of any magistrate, for breach of contract to serve any master; and any servant hired for a year, on enlistment, shall be entitled to such proportion of his wages, as the magistrate shall direct, up to the time of enlistment. § 87, 88.

When any corps beyond seas shall be relieved, in order to return home, such of the men as shall choose, may be enlisted; and soldiers entitled to discharge, are to be sent home free of expence, and have conduct and marching money home. § 89, 90.

Officers, storckkeepers, commissioners, and others in that department, embezzling military stores, may be tried by a court-martial and adjudged, while in service out of the United Kingdom, to transportation for life, or years; or to suffer such punishment of pillory, fine, imprisonment, or dismissal from his Majesty's service, as the court shall direct; or otherwise be incapable of serving in any office, civil or military, or forfeit two hundred pounds; and make good the loss to be ascertained by the court-martial, to be levied by distress and sale; and for want of distress, the offender to be committed for six months; and after the sum shall be levied, the same shall be applied as his Majesty shall direct. § 101.

Non-commissioned officers embezzling soldiers' pay, shall be reduced to serve in the ranks, and be put under stoppages until the money be made good, and suffer such corporal punishment, not to life

and limb, as the court-martial shall think fit. § 102.

No paymaster, commissary, or other person, shall make reduction out of officers or private men's pay, except directed by the king's sign manual. § 113.

If any paymaster, agent, or clerk, of any garrison regiment, corps, or company, shall detain for one month officers' or soldiers' pay, he shall forfeit to the informer before a court-martial, one hundred pounds, to be levied as aforesaid; and the informer, if a soldier, if he demands it, shall be discharged. § 105.

Agents of regiments, independent troops and companies, are to observe such orders and directions, as shall be given under the sign manual. § 106.

Every person not an authorized agent of any troop or company, who shall negotiate or act as agent for the purchase and sale of any commission, and also every authorized agent, who shall accept any commission, money, or reward, for negotiating the purchase or sale or acting as an agent, shall forfeit one hundred pounds, and treble the sum given above the regulation. § 107. And paymasters, agents, and clerks, are to account with executors and administrators. § 108.

By the 49th Geo. III. c. 14, if any woman in Scotland conceal her being with child, during the whole period of her pregnancy, and shall not call for, and make up of help or assistance in the birth, and if the child be found dead, or be missing, the mother, being convicted, shall be imprisoned for not exceeding two years.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of March, to the 20th of April, 1809.

HÆMOPTOE	2
Phthisis	7
Catarrhus	4
Pertussis	1
Febris	2
Hypochondriasis et Dyspepsia	8
Mania	1
Amenorrhœa	2
Scrophula	1
Verues	1
Morbus Cutaneus	1

The present prevalence of pulmonary affections, it is unnecessary to notice.

A remarkable illustration of that flattering but faithless hope, which conceals

from the too sanguine sufferer the sloping passage to the tomb, was, not many evenings since, presented to the writer of this article, in the case of a pthysical patient, who, when within only a few expirations of her last, was anxious to know from her medical attendant, whether she might not venture to take a ride in the Park on the ensuing day. She survived only a few minutes this unnecessary but affecting enquiry.

At the same time, that true and established pthysis is all but desperate, it ought also to be considered, that what too

too generally passes for pulmonary consumption, in nine, perhaps, out of ten cases, so far from involving any essential injury to, has, in fact, nothing to do with the lungs, only as those organs may be affected by the disease or derangement of the neighbouring viscera, or of the universal frame. The liver, the stomach, and not unfrequently, the alimentary canal, is often the primary source of those symptoms which are unjustly ascribed to the impaired machinery of respiration. It is not in curing consumption, which, in its state of full formation, has, perhaps, never yet been effected, but in discriminating it from other diseases which are apt to assume its countenance and features, or in detecting the secret and infant tendencies towards it, at a time, when they are not gone too far to be counteracted, that the talent of the physician may be exhibited, and the application of his sagacity and skill may prove of important and essential advantage.

To two cases of fever the Reporter has recently been called, which, although they are likely to terminate in a favorable manner, by no means give sanction to the unqualified assertion, of which many years ago the Writer was, in these Reports, guilty, that "no one need die of fever." Since the period when that unguarded observation was made, much additional ex-

perience and reflection have given a greater moderation to his mind, and rendered him disposed to doubt rather than to dogmatise. This more matured and chastened temper has, likewise, gradually led him to think with a dilated confidence in, and somewhat lessened or modified respect for, the Brunonian system.

Brown was a benefactor to science, not so much in making discoveries, as in expunging errors, which previously to his time had accumulated to a heavy and monstrous pile. He swept, with the besom of destruction, the Augean stable of physical absurdity. He restored, in a great measure, the long-suspended, though rightful empire of common sense and ordinary instincts. But he did little more. He weaned Medicine from the bosom of Superstition, but he still left her in the feebleness of childhood.

Brown's character must be regarded as emblazoned with genius, but there is a halo around the lustre of its orb. Amongst the "*splendida peccata*" of the Brunonian theory, is its deficiency as a guide to practice. Amidst surrounding darkness, the glow-worm's light, though beautiful and brilliant, is by no means sufficient to direct the benighted traveller on his way.

April 25, 1809. J. REID.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested under cover to the Care of the Publisher.

The Exhibition of Works of British Artists, at the Gallery of the BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.

MISS Coward's Landscape (115) is a creditable composition, and naturally coloured. Copley's large picture of the Offer of the Crown to Lady Jane Grey (130), which has been exhibited at the Royal Academy, is certainly a fine work of art, but there is far too much attention paid to minutiae. The Poet recording a Thought, a fine frenzy! (138), is an admirable piece of humour, but too nearly allied to caricature. After passing many pictures of mediocrity, the critic must be delighted with meeting the President West's charming piece of Isis delivering Jove's Command to Priam for him to go and solicit the Body of his Son Hector in the Tent of Achilles, (170).

For grandeur of conception, excellent grouping, correct colouring, knowledge of costume, this picture is unequalled by any in the Exhibition, and must raise mournful sensations in the breast of the true lover of art to see the public taste run on such trifles as the sale-book announces to be purchased, and such productions as this remain unsold. The *Reposo* (182), by Douglas Guest, is a vulgar piece of affectation and plagiarism ill drawn and worse coloured. The *Cottage Girl* (183), and *Officer's Guard Room* (185), George Jones, are prettily managed; the last, an officer alone in his guard-room in a pensive attitude, appears to be a portrait, and is well drawn and coloured. Mr. Shee's "*Dante obolum Belisario*" (209), is like all his works, beautiful in its tone of colouring, and

and well finished, but no child could possibly carry an iron helmet in the manner here represented. The fault could soon be altered, and would then render it an excellent picture. The effect of Mr. Turner's *Sun Rising through a Mist*, (269) has a truly magical appearance, from any of the rooms, the deception is so wonderfully managed, that the Sun seems ready to dart its most piercing beams, the pictorial vapour. The rest of the pictures are of smaller consequence, and many of them have been before exhibited. The institution deserves every praise that can be bestowed on such patriotic exertions, but let the junior artists take this as a well meant hint, which is only elicited by the extraordinary and extravagant prices many of them have set on their performances, that such conduct will again divert the current of patronage, which is now in favor of the British school, into the former channel of the old masters.

Exhibition of Pictures in Needle Work at the Linwood Gallery, Leicester-square; by Miss Linwood.

In viewing these beautiful specimens of female ingenuity, the mind naturally reverts to the best days of the Gobelin tapestry: and it is paying our fair countrywoman no compliment in saying, that as works of art, for truth and fidelity of colouring, expression, and outline, they need not fear comparison with the finest of the French performances. Considering them in another point of view, as productions of the needle they are the most wonderful performances on record, and have opened a new and beautiful road for the amusement of our females of every rank and fashion.

Too much praise cannot be given to Miss Linwood for her invention of this new style of picturing,

"A Michael's grandeur and a Raphael's grace."—ROGERS.

And for the perfection to which she (herself the inventor) has at once attained.

There are more pictures than when they were at Hanover-square, and better arranged; the great gallery is magnificent and furnished with much taste. The Gothic Room, the Cottage, Ruins, and Dens, are so admirably managed, and keep up the necessary deception so well as to increase the effect as well as the pleasure of viewing them. In the tasteful room adjoining the gallery, is the celebrated Carlo Dolci of Christ Blessing the Sacra-

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mental bread and wine, and is, without doubt, the most valuable copy of that fine picture in existence, and would make us less regret its loss. To single out the best would be but to choose that, whose original was the best, for they are alike excellent. The most striking are, Jephtha's Rash Vow (2), from Opie; Raffaele's Madona, Holy Family (4); Sir Joshua Reynolds's Laughing Girl (18); Dogs and Pigs (20 and 21), Morland; Head of David Carlo Dolci (22); Nativity (23); Corregio; Ass and Children (42), Gainsborough; Lady Jane Gray visited by the Abbot and the Keeper of the Tower, the Night before her Execution (50), Northcote; and Gainsborough's Cottage Children (51).

The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain represented and illustrated in a Series of Views, Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details, of various English Edifices, with Historical and Descriptive Accounts of each; by John Britton, F.S.A. Vol. II. Published by Longman and Co.; Taylor; and the Author.

The second volume of this useful and interesting work is principally devoted to the elucidation of the ancient domestic architecture of England. They are treated with the usual ability of this able antiquary, and are fully equal to the expectations that were raised by the first volume. The present volume is enriched by the following, and many other rare and beautiful examples of the civil architecture of England:—Audley End, Essex; Holland House, Middlesex; Ox-borough Hall, Norfolk; Eton College; Henry the VIIIth's Chapel, Westminster, which alone occupies nineteen prints, and is the finest illustration of that beautiful Mausoleum extant. The editor, the draughtsmen, and the engravers have acquitted themselves of their important task with fidelity and honour.

Portrait of the Right Hon. Lord Fincastrale, painted by J. Lonsdale; engraved by George Clint; published by Clint.

This portrait is designed in a broad bold style, and possesses many traits of character; the engraving is forcible, and well finished.

INTELLIGENCE.

Bromley has just completed his etching from Devis's admired picture of the Death of Nelson in the Cock Pit of the Victory, now exhibiting at the British Institution. The proof is one of the finest specimens of the graphic art that has for a long time appeared, and pro-

mises to become an admirable print. From the sombre hue of the picture, so truly characteristic of the melancholy scene, there can be no doubt of its being one of the best subjects for the graver, that ever was transferred from the canvas to the copper, the aid of colouring not being so necessary an accessory in this as in many pictures.

The exhibition of the Royal Academy is one of the finest that has been seen for some years; a detailed account of the best pieces shall be noticed in our next.

Hayley's Life of Romney the Painter is nearly completed, and may be shortly expected.

The subscription for the Lectures of the late Professor Opie, delivered at the Royal Academy, are still open; their publication is anxiously expected.

Mr. Thomas Hope's Work on the Costume of the Ancients is also nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Christie will have to offer to the public about the middle of May, a splendid and valuable Collection of Ancient Stained Glass, among which is a window

of the Judgment Day, 17 feet high, and seven feet wide.

The View of Dover, which Mr. Barker has opened in the Strand, is executed with a degree of spirit and brilliancy, beyond what we have ever seen in any panorama; he has evidently taken it from the pier, which is a most commanding situation, and shews to advantage every object of consequence, connected with that ancient and celebrated port. It is difficult to say, in what parts he has most excelled, for the effect throughout is good, but in our opinion the sea and sky are particularly fine.

A silver medal, in commemoration of the abolition of the slave-trade, designed, and executed by eminent artists, has been presented to the British Museum, by some gentlemen for the above purpose. On one side, there is a portrait of William Wilberforce, esq. M.P. from a model taken by his permission. On the reverse are several figures, expressive of the christian act of our legislature, in putting an end to that iniquitous traffic.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

AGG John, the younger, Bristol, printer. (Cardale and Spear, Gray's Inn, and Cheek, Evesham, Worcester-shire)

Allen Josiah, Toxteth Park, Lancaster, oilman. (Rigg, Hatton garden, and Skrymsher, Harrington, Liverpool)

Austin Thomas, Chester, coach proprietor and innkeeper. (Dicas, Chester, Crump and Lodge, Liver, and Huxley, Temple, London)

Bailey Thomas, Birmingham, victualler. (Constable, Symond's inn, London, and Simcox, Birmingham)

Biggs Peter, Gloucester Terrace, Cannon-street Road, Auctioneer. (Smith and Henderson, Leman street, Goodman's fields)

Blaykey George, the elder, Stepney, ship owner. (Leigh and Mafin, New Bridge street)

Brothers Sarah Rathbone, Birmingham, gilt toy maker. (Constable, Symond's inn, London, and Simcox, Birmingham)

Brothers Jacob Payne and Sarah Rathbone Brothers. (Frowd and Blandford, Temple, London, and Elking-ton, Birmingham)

Brothers John Payne, Aldermanbury, London, Jeweller. (Frowd and Blandford, Temple)

Brown Joseph and Jane, Newcastle upon Tyne, saddlers. (Flexney, Chancery lane, and Lambert, Newcastle)

Brown John Croft, Salford, Lancashire, hawker. (Hewitt Manchester and Ellis, Curfitor street, London)

Bull John, Deptford, victualler. (Drake, Old Fish street, Doctors' Commons)

Burwell John, Union street, near North Shields, Northumberland, upholsterer. (Meggefun Hatton garden, and Ramshaw, North Shields)

Clapshaw Isaac, Henrietta-street, Hackney Road. (War-borough, Warrford court, Throgmorton street)

Colton Sarah William, Scawby, Lincoln, corn merchant. (Leigh and Mafin, New Bridge street, London, and Nicholson, Glamford Briggs)

Court John, St. Briavel's, Gloucestershire, timber-merchant. (James, Colford, Gloucestershire)

Cropton Elizabeth, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, mill-ner. (Wharton and Dyke, Temple, London, and David-son, Bishopwearmouth)

Croton Joseph, Drury lane, linen draper. (Tagg, Spread Eagle court, Thread-needle street)

Cunningham Elizabeth and John, Davis street, Berkeley square, livery stable keepers. (Fielder, Duke street, Grosvenor square)

Darnell Thomas, Billingham, Durham, common brewer. (Blower and Heath, Montague street, Russell square)

Davenport John, Manchester, baker. (Edmunds, Lis-corn's inn, and Teale, Manchester)

Davies Thomas, Birmingham, dealer in coals. (Exer-ton, Gray's inn square, and Spurrier and Ingleby, Birmingham)

Davies Thomas, Haverfordwest, mercer. (Morgan and Livett, Bristol, and James, Gray's inn square)

Deane Edward, Liverpool, merchant. (Wiatt, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row, London)

Denny John, Barbican, stationer. (Blackstock, St. Mil-dred's court, Poultry)

Dignum William, St. Martin's le Grand, cheesemonger. (Bryant, Copthall court, Throgmorton street)

Donnelly James, Greek street, Soho, millner. (Cunning-ham, New North street, Red Lion square)

Egler George, Portsea, miller. (Poulton, Portsea, and Shelton, Sessions House, Old Bailey, London)

Feather Luke, Nottingham, dealer and chapman. (Blake-lock and Makinson, Elm court, Temple, and Sanders, Nottingham)

Forster Pexall, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, bookfeller. (Cory, Jun. Great Yarmouth, and Hanrott and Metcalf, Lincoln's inn new square)

Guillod Thomas, Craven street, wine merchant. (Dana and Croftland, Broad street)

Hall Omar, Stafford, banker. (Collins and Keens, Staf-ford)

Harrison Samuel, Kent road, Surry, bricklayer. (Marion, Church row, Newington)

Haydes Matthew Samuel, Queenhithe, insurance broker. (Allan, Frederic's place, Old Jewry)

Hitchcock James, otherwise David James, sculcoates, York, white lead merchant. (Picard and Broadley, Hull, and Pearce, and son, St. Swithin's lane, Lon-don)

Holland Henry, Dawlish, Devon, brickmaker. (Tut-t, West Teignmouth, Devon, and Williams, Red Lion square, London)

Holland John, Cheapside, haberdasher. (Meadowcroft, Gray's inn)

Horton Samuel, Birmingham, draper. (Parton, Temple)

Hull Thomas, Bath, carrier. (Sandys and Horton, Chase court, Fleet street, London, and Mant, Bath)

Hunt Thomas, York, money scrivener. (Moston, Fur-nival's inn)

Jenkins Edward, Twickenham, innkeeper. (Griffith, Se-condaries Office, Temple)

Law, David, the younger, Manchester, common brewer. (Daniell, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple, London)

Leach John, Turnham Green Middlesex, shopkeeper. (Saunders and Judkins, Clifford's inn)

Mason William, Back street, Horshly-down, victualler. (Clement's inn)

Maud John Henry, Coventry, grocer. (Punton, Hind court, and Maudsley, Birmingham)

Mead Frances Lee and Elizabeth Lewis, Holles street, Cavendish square, milliners. (Mouncey, Charlotte street, Bedford square)

Miles William, Upper Crown street, army agent. (Toulmin, Aldermanbury)

Morris John Webster, Dunstable, printer. (Phillips and Ward, Howard street, London)

Neal Jacob, Chiswell street, victualler. (Earnshaw, Red Cross street, Cripplegate)

Neve Ann, Strand, milliner. (Wright, Dowgate hill)

Nevet John, Brodley, Salop, dealer in coals. (Pritchard, Brodley)

Newton John Job, Gray's inn lane, ironmonger. (Freame, Great Queen street)

Norris Samuel, Sheffield, razor smith. (Brookfield, Sheffield, and Sykes and Knowles, New Inn, London)

Norris Thomas, Gosport, corn merchant. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holmes, New Inn, London, and Cruikshank, Gosport)

Norris Philip, Liverpool, iron merchant. (Mangnall, Warwick square, London)

Orms Thomas, Stowmarket Suffolk, ironmonger. (Kinserley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Mudd, Needham market)

Paton Thomas Hawkins, Drury lane, victualler. (Jeyes, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square)

Peat Thomas, Wood street, Cheap side, hofier. (Adams, Old Jewry)

Philcox John, Brighthelmstone, Suffex, carpenter. (Hill, Brighthelmstone, and Tourle and Palmer, Doughty street, London)

Prigg William, Ipswich, victualler. (Bromley and Bell, Holborn court, Gray's inn, and Jackman, Ipswich)

Pyke, Duncomb, Bishopgate street, hatter. (Coots, Austin Friars)

Ryder James Nightingale, Ely, Cambridge, linen draper. (Bourdillon and Hewit, Little Friday street, Cheap side)

Richardson Abraham, St. Dunstan's hill, Tower street, victualler. (Rippon, Bermondsey street, Southwark)

Royles Joseph, Presbury, Cheshire, tanner. (Clulow and Stove, Macclesfield and Ellis, Curstier street, London)

Ryance Jonah, Pilkington, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Edge, Manchester, and Ellis, Curstier street, London)

Sayer Richard Paul, Essex court, Temple, money scrivener. (Blake and Makinson, Temple)

Shewell Mary, Doncaster, jeweller. (Dixon and Allen, Paternoster row, London)

Shewell William, Bury street, Wapping, dealer and chapman. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Palmer, Birmingham)

Slade Thomas Moore, Old Bond street, picture dealer. (Walls, Earl street, Red Lion square)

Spencer John, Sherrard street, Golden square, jeweller. (Smart and Thomas, Staple inn, and Chater, Birmingham)

Sunderland John, Lower Barker, Emley, York, corn dealer. (Swale and Heelis, Staple inn)

Swinden Benjamin and John Smallwood, Holywell street, Strand, toyman. (Johnson, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square)

Teather Luke, Nottingham, dealer and chapman. (Blake and Makinson, Elm court, Temple, and Sanders, Nottingham)

Thompson Thomas, Great Amwell, Herts, jobber. (Harding, Primrose street, Bishopgate street)

Tubb William and James Henry Alexander Scott, King's road, Pimlico, nurserymen. (Jones and Roche, Covent-garden Church-yard)

Turner John, late of Blackheath, bricklayer, but now in the King's Bench. (Jennings and Collier, Great shute lane, Lincoln's inn)

Williams William, Pentonville, factor. (Wilde, Warwick square)

Winball Edward Clower, Claines, Worcester, miller. (Becke, Doctor's Commons, and Allen, Worcester)

Wrangham William, Seething lane, money scrivener. (Farther and Son, London-street, Fenchurch street)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abel Lawrence, Dean street, Soho, victualler, May 16

Allan John, Ware, Herts, bargemaster, April 18

Altam William, Tokenhouse yard, broker, June 27

Anderson William, Charlton row, Manchester, builder, April 19

Anderson Joseph, Gracechurch street, paper hangers, May 16

Bache Paul Andrew, Basinghall street, merchant, May 16

Barlow Thomas, Manchester, merchant, May 9

Batterbee Barnabas, Lynn, Norfolk, haberdashers, June 3

Beale John, Southampton street, Camberwell, mathematical instrument maker, April 13

Beeton Henry Grundy, Gray's inn square, money scrivener, April 22

Bennett John Morris, Brodley, Salop, maltster, April 12

Bentley Thomas, Basinghall street, factor, June 3

Bird Henry Martins and Benjamin Savage, Jeffrey's square, merchants, April 24

Bore John, Bishop's Castle, Salop, plumber, April 26

Bowman John, Water lane, Tower street, brandy merchant, May 9

Brieger John, the younger, Mortlake, Surrey, tallow chandler, April 22

Brinley Robert, Leyland, Lancashire, bleacher, April 19

Strong Thomas, Liverpool, stationer, May 6

Brown William, King street, Bloomsbury, grocer, April 15

Brunn Samuel, Charing Cross, sword cutler, May 27

Bryan William, Camberwell, merchant, May 2

Burcher William, Chapel street, Westminster, carpenter, April 18

Burgess James, Coventry street, military hatter, April 15

Burnett Isaac, Hull, grocer, April 26

Carter John, Sandwich, draper, April 21

Chapple James, Grace's alley, Wellesley square, hofier, May 2

Cheverton, Edward, Newport, Isle of Wight, linen and woolen draper, April 19

Cheyney John, Oxford street, linen draper, April 11

Clarke Thomas, Portsmouth, merchant, April 21

Clofe William, Leeds, dyer, July 1

Clofe William and Matthew C. Leeds, dyers, July 1

Cole John, Cock hill, Stepney, tailor, April 25

Collins John, Jewry street, Aldgate, merchant, May 6

Colquhoun Archibald, High street, Lambeth, yeast merchant and cooper, April 22

Cooke Samuel, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier, April 12

Cooke Henry and John Herbert, Birchlin lane, merchants, May 6

Cotton Thomas, Grove, Hackney, insurance broker, April 22

Cotton Lawrence, Fenchurch street, merchant, May 9

Cox Silas, Bourton, Gillingham, Dorset, miller, April 25

Crombie David, Great Hermitage street, Wapping, mariner, April 8

Crofton William, Liverpool, ship chandler, April 12

Dale Isaac Rose, Exeter, earthenwareman, April 16

Damant Braham, Whitechapel, brazier, April 18

Damarel Benjamin, Whitechapel, brazier, April 19

Davies Philip, late of Blackfriers Road, but now of the King's Bench Prison, hatter, May 6

Davis George, Cranbourn street, Leicester fields, May 2

Dawson John, Aldgate High street, linen draper, April 18

Dean William, Newbrough, Lancaster, common brewer, May 4

Doxon James, Manchester, merchant, May 9

Dunn Joseph and Charles Robinson, Wood street, factors, April 15

Dunn Thomas, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier, May 9

Elliott Thomas, Bedford street, Covent-garden, tailor, May 2

Ewer Walter, Little Love lane, Aldermanbury, merchant, May 17

Farbridge Robert, Paragon place, Kent road, timber merchant, May 6

Fletcher Elias, Sowerby, York, woolstapler, April 27

Fortnum William, Ball alley, Lombard street, stationer, May 9

Franklin Thomas, Lighton Buzzard, Bedford, money scrivener, May 6

Geddes James, Cleveland street, Fitzroy square, flour dealer, April 29

German Jarvis, Aldermanbury, hofier, May 9

Giffard James, Shepherd street, Oxford street, coal merchant, May 2

Gill John, Naburn, York, draper, April 13

Gillam John, Cambridge, merchant, May 1

Gimber Giles, Sandwich, draper, April 15

Glover David, Gutter lane, merchant and underwriter, June 3

Godden Thomas, Maidstone, carpenter, May 16

Goulden Robert, Liverpool, merchant, May 4

Graff James and Patrick Dempsey Foley, Tower Royal, merchants, April 29

Graham John, Chorley, Lancaster, and John Harrison, Preston, Lancashire, liquor merchants, April 28

Guest Joseph Mason, Birmingham, merchant, May 9

Hall John and William Dunlop, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants, April 11

Harvey Thomas, Newport, Isle of Wight, ironmonger, April 19

Hetherington Thomas, Lawrence Pountney lane, broker, May 2

Hetrell John, Exeter, corn merchant, May 18

Hill Benjamin, Little St. Martin's lane, man's mercer, May 9

Hirt Joseph, Suffolk lane, Cannon street, broker, May 29

Hodgman Richard, Fulkstone, engine maker, May 9

Hodgson Joseph, Liverpool, auctioneer, May 9

Hoffman Daniel, belton street, Long Acre, cheesemonger, May 6

Hogg James and Edward Holmes, Sherborne lane, Lombard street, merchants, May 9

Holdsworth William, Addingham, Sax spinner, May 5

Horley Richard, Epsom, pork butcher, May 16

Hucks Samuel, Canal row, Bermondsey, cooper, May 27

Humphreys Nicholas, Shore ditch, linen draper, May 20

Hunt Stephen, Croadall, Southampton, tanner, April 22

Hunt Joseph, Liverpool, haberdasher, May 12

Hurry Nicholas, Liverpool, merchant, May 12

Inglew Sylvester, Huddersfield, linen draper, April 24

Jackson John, Liverpool, merchant, May 3

Jones William Albin, Aldermanbury, haberdasher, May 6

Jones John, Llangoen, Denbigh, shopkeeper, May 1

Jones George, Liverpool, bookfeller, May 12

Kenworthy Cornelius and Edward Stanland, York, cotton spinners, April 12

Kerrison Thomas, Alliday, Norwich, banker, April 13

Kirke George and John Ford, Grocer's Hall court, merchants, May 2

Kirkman Edward, Portsmouth, linen draper, April 29

Laft, John, Brighton, builder, June 1

Levy Jacob Israel, Haydon street, Minorities, dealer and chapman, May 29

Lewis John, Old Jewry, warehousman, May 27

Lupton Thomas, Skipton, York, hardware shopkeeper, May 6

- Mackenzie Joseph, Old Bailey, bookseller, May 2
 Malcolm Samuel, Old Broad Street, broker, April 29
 Malden John, Grafton Street, Pancras, grocer, April 24
 Mallison George and Joseph Sheard, Huddersfield, dyers, April 27
 Marsh Robert, Old Bailey, May 6
 Marsh Abshalom, Aldgate, jeweller, June 3
 Middleton Richard, Liverpool, merchant, April 21
 Milligan Richard, Portsea, brewer, April 22
 McKinlay Daniel, Size Lane, merchant, May 2
 Morgan Stephen and Matthew Readshaw Morley, York Street, Southwark, hop factors, May 16
 Morris Edward, Carmarthen, innkeeper, April 24
 Mure Hutchinson, Robert M. and William M. Fenchurch Street, merchants, May 23
 Nantes Henry, Warford Court, Throgmorton Street, merchant, April 15
 Nathais John, St. John's Chapel, Durham, innkeeper, April 29
 Newcomb George, Bath, Jeweller, May 2
 Nield Joseph, Manchester, grocer, April 25
 Pace John, Bishopgate Street, haberdasher, April 29
 Parsons John, Cheapside, warehouseman, May 9
 Payne, Robert, Raine, Essex, shopkeeper, April 29
 Peacock Joseph Allen, Broad Street, Ratchife, cheesemonger, May 2
 Penn Isaac, Leather Lane, oilman, May 16
 Piper Joseph and Knowles Winder, Richmond, Surrey, grocers, July 29
 Plumb Thomas, Omkirk, Manchester, manufacturer, May 3
 Poole Samuel, Cheapside, haberdasher, May 1
 Prior Joseph, Princess Street, Spitalfields, dryfalter, April 8
 Pyke Robert, the younger, and Peter Hankinson, Liverpool, spirit dealers, April 28
 Ravenscroft William Henry, Michael Edwin Fell, and James Entwistle, Manchester, dealers in cotton yarn, May 20
 Raynes James, Michael Raynes, and William Wood, Finsbury Square, merchants, April 18
 Redhead Robert, Mark Lane, wine merchant, April 18
 Rees David, Llanelli, Carmarthen, shopkeeper, April 19
 Rees James, London, mariner, formerly commander of the Northumberland, in the service of the East India Company, April 29
 Reeve William Clapham, coach maker, May 16
 Richings Stephen and Somerset R. Oxford, breeches makers and gloves, May 27
 Robertson James and James Hutchinson, Fleet Street, oilmen, April 15
 Robinson George and John R. Paternoster Row, bookellers, June 20
 Roe Robert and Christopher Moore, Bristol, merchants, May 3
 Rofer Edward, Lindfield, Sussex, soap manufacturer, April 15
 Sampson Samuel and Charles Chipchase, Broad Street, silk mercers, May 9
 Secretan John James, Winchester Street, insurance broker, May 16
 Shenstone Thomas, Market Bosworth, Leicester, draper, April 21
 Silverbrand John, Spicer Street, Spitalfields, colour manufacturer, May 6
 Simmons John, Leicester, druggist, May 9
 Simpson Thomas and Nottingham S. Northallerton, York, merchants, May 17
 Sinclair William, Ratchife Highway, tallow chandler, April 18
 Soanes Robert, Mark Lane, and New Cross, Debford, provision merchant, June 27
 Somerville John, Chancery Lane, cabinet maker, June 4
 Southard George, New Bond Street, linen draper, June 4
 Spears William, Road Lane, fish salesman, May 1
 Stephens John, Liverpool, merchant, April 28
 Stewart Robert and William, Manchester, merchants, April 15
 Stiles Sarah and Mason Stiles, Dorking, Surrey, plumbers and glaziers, April 29
 Storey Hannah, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper, April 11
 Tankard William, Bristol, cabinet maker, May 8
 Taylor James, Lamb's Conduit Street, apothecary, May 9
 Thackray Richard, Burton Leonard, York, hat dresser, April 22
 Thomason Richard, Staining, Lancaster, corn dealer, May 11
 Thompson William, Dean Street, Southwark, and Rheuter Leadbeater, Moore Place, Lambeth, June 23
 Topping John Lewis, Bishopgate Street, grocer, May 9
 Turnbull John, John Forbes, Robert Allen Crawford, and David Skene, Broad Street, merchants, April 21
 Turner John, Swelling, Suffolk, draper, July 8
 Tyrrell John, Maidstone, ironmonger, July 1
 Underhill John, Birmingham, merchant, May 8
 Vose John, Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, April 27
 Wade Thomas, Great St. Helen's, drug merchant, May 6
 Wall William, Oxford Street, hofier, April 22
 Wallace Peter, Edgware Road, carpenter, April 18
 Watton William, Great Cambridge Street, Hackney Road, builder, May 9
 Welsborne Charles, Evesham, Worcester, grocer, April 11
 Werrink John, Gottlob, Plymouth Dock, merchant, April 19
 Wilkinson James, Leeds, dyer, April 24
 Willatts Frederic, Brewer Street, Golden Square, cheesemonger, June 27
 Williams Thomas, Caerfilly, Glamorgan, wool manufacturer, May 6
 Williamson Thomas Gibbs, Paradise Street, Rotherhithe, mariner, April 18
 Willmott Daniel, Whitecross Street, dealer in spirits, April 18
 Wilson William, Shakspeare Walk, Shadwell, merchant, April 18
 Winder Knowles, Richmond, Surrey, grocer, July 29
 Winter William, the younger, Blackfriars' Road, painter, June 3
 Wood William, Michael Raynes, and James Raynes, Finsbury Square, merchants, April 18
 Wood William, Finsbury Square, merchant, April 19
 Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobacconist, May 16
 Wright Sinclair, White Horse Lane, Whitechapel, merchant, June 3
 Young Solomon, Newport Street, linen draper, April 29

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

THE King of Sweden has been removed under a strong escort, from Dortmingholm to Gripsholm, a palace about 45 English miles from Stockholm. He has hitherto been kept closely confined, and has not been permitted to see the Queen.

The following circular letter, addressed to the Public Boards, Courts of Justice, and Consistories throughout Sweden, has been lately issued:—

‘CHARLES, by the grace of God, &c.

‘Whereas in consequence of the events which have lately taken place, his Royal Majesty is not able to superintend and direct the affairs of the realm; therefore, we being the only Prince of the Royal Family who is of age, have found ourselves obliged to assume, for the present, the reins of Government,

and shall endeavour to acquit ourselves of this arduous task in such a manner, that the Empire may regain its former tranquillity and peace both abroad and at home, and trade and industry be revived; it being our firm determination to deliberate jointly with other states of the realm on the means which shall appear best calculated to promote the welfare of the Swedish people. We therefore charge and command you to evince towards us that fidelity and attachment which our upright intentions, and the security of the country demand at the present time.—Your official reports are to be addressed to his Royal Majesty, in the same manner as when during the minority of the King, we presided over the management of the concerns of the State.

We, &c. &c.

CHARLES.
M. ROSENBLAD.

Stockholm Castle, March 13, 1809.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

Proclamation by the Archduke Charles to the Austrian Army.

The protection of our country calls us to new exploits. As long as it was possible to preserve peace by means of sacrifices, and as long as these sacrifices were consistent with the honour of the throne, with the security of the state, and with the welfare of the people, the heart of one bountiful sovereign suppressed every painful feeling in silence, but when all endeavours to preserve happy independence from the insatiable ambition of a foreign conqueror prove fruitless, when nations are falling around us, and when lawful sovereigns are torn from the hearts of their subjects, when, in fine, the danger of universal subjugation threatens even the happy States of Austria, and their peaceable fortunate inhabitants, then does our country demand its deliverance from us, and we stand forth in its defence.

On you, my dear brother soldiers, are fixed the eyes of the universe, and of all those who still feel for national honours and national prosperity. You shall not share their disgrace of becoming the tools of oppression. You shall not carry on the endless wars of ambition under distant climes. Your blood shall never flow for foreign fleets and foreign covetousness; not on you shall the curse alight to annihilate innocent nations; and over the bodies of the slaughtered defenders of their country to pave the way for a foreigner to the usurped throne. A happier lot awaits you; the liberty of Europe has taken refuge under our banners. Your victories will loose its fetters, and your brothers in Germany, yet in the ranks of the enemy, long for their deliverance. You are engaged in a just cause, otherwise I should not appear at your head.

On the fields of Ulm and Marengo, whereof the enemy so often remind us with ostentatious pride, on these fields will we renew the glorious deeds of Wurtzburgh and Ostrach, of Liptingen, Stockach and Zurich, of Verona, of the Trebbia and Novi. We will conquer a lasting peace for our country; but the great aim is not to be attained without great virtues. Unconditional subordination, strict discipline, persevering courage, and unshaken steadiness in danger, are the companions of true fortitude. Only a union of will, and a joint co-operation of the whole, lead to victory.

My sovereign and brother has invested me with extensive powers to reward and punish. I will be every where in the middle of you, and you shall receive the first thanks of your country from your general on the field of battle. The patriotism of many of the Austrian nobility has anticipated your wants; this is a pledge in the fullest measure, of the public gratitude; but punishment shall also, with inflexible rigour, fall on every breach of duty; merit shall meet with reward, and

offence with animadversion, without distinction of person or rank; branded with disgrace shall the worthless person be cast out to whom life is dearer than his and our honour. Adorned with the marks of public esteem, will I present to our Sovereign, to the world, those brave men who have deserved well of their country, and whose names I will ever carry in my heart.

There remains one consideration, which I must put you in mind of: the soldier is only formidable to the enemy in arms; civil virtues must not be strangers to him; out of the field of battle, towards the unarmed citizens and peasants, he is moderate, compassionate, and humane; he knows the evils of war, and strives to lighten them. I will punish every wanton excess with so much greater severity, as it is not the intention of our monarch to oppress neighbouring countries, but to deliver them from their oppressors, and to form with their princes a powerful bond in order to bring about a lasting peace, and to maintain the general welfare and security. Soon will foreign troops, in strict union with us, attack the common enemy. Then, brave companions in arms! honour and support them as your brothers; not vain-glorious high words, but manly deeds, do honour to the warrior; by intrepidity before the enemy you must shew yourselves to be the first soldiers.

Thus then shall I one day lead you back to your own country, followed by the respect of the enemy, and by the gratitude of foreign nations, after having secured by your arms an honourable peace, when the satisfaction of our Monarch, the approbation of the world, the rewards of valour, the blessings of your fellow citizens, and the consciousness of deserved repose await you.

CHARLES, Archduke, Generalissimo.
Vienna, April 6, 1809.

Paris letters of the 16th of April state that hostilities have begun with Austria. According to an account received by the telegraph, Napoleon and his wife arrived at Strasburgh on the 15th, at five in the morning. All hope of preserving the peace of the Continent is therefore lost. Hostilities took place on the 10th of this month, on which day the Austrian army crossed the frontiers, and entered Bavaria.

The advance upon the Bavarian territory was notified upon the 9th, to the King of Bavaria, by a letter from the Archduke Charles, upon which his Majesty resolved to leave his capital, and he removed to Dellinghausen, a town on the Danube.

The Austrian troops which were in Moravia and Austrian Silesia, and the most part of those which were in the north of Hungary, have filed off for Bohemia.

The

The Marshal the Duke of Dantzic has the command of the Bavarian army. The Bavarian Generals Wrede and Deroy serve under him. The General of Division Drouet is the chief of his staff. The Marshal Duke of Valmy (Kellermann) is expected at Strasburgh, where he is to have the command of the army of reserve.

The Bavarian army is formed in three divisions. The first under the command of the Hereditary Prince, the second under General Wrede, and the third under General Deroy.

A French army is also assembling in the neighbourhood of Udina, and troops are marching thither from all quarters of Italy.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Madrid, April 2.

"General Sebastiani announces from Santa Cruz at the foot of the Sierra Morena, under date of the 29th of March, that on the 27th he descried the Spanish army of Andalusia, to which were joined a vast number of peasants, stationed in order of battle before Ciudad Real, that he advanced against them, routed and destroyed them without any resistance; that on the 28th the feeble remains of that army were on the other side of the Sierra Morena; and that the produce of this affair was 4000 prisoners of war, seven standards, and 28 pieces of cannon. Among the prisoners of war are 197 officers, of whom four are colonels, and seven lieutenant colonels. A great number of the enemy were slain. More than 3000 were put to the sword by the cavalry. We have lost but 30 killed and 60 wounded. Colonel Girard, of the 12th regiment of dragoons, was severely wounded by a ball. The colonel of Dutch hussars was also wounded. General Sebastiani praises exceedingly the chief of the staff Bouille, who, the day before the battle, crossed the Guadiana in company with General Milhaud, in order to prevent the bridge being broken; in which he succeeded. General Milhaud, his officers, and troops, distinguished themselves.

"The following day the fugitives were pursued by the cavalry, and two of the enemy's generals, who were among them, were slain. General Sebastiani was on the 29th at the foot of the Sierra Morena, and found himself on a line with the Duke of Belluno (Victor), who must already have advanced beyond Merida.

"At the same moment that General Sebastiani captured Ciudad Real, and arrived at the foot of the Sierra Morena, the Duke of Belluno won the battle of Merida.

"The troops of reserve of Seville, Badajoz, and Andalusia, were collected together, and placed in order of battle by General Cuesta, upon an elevated plain, between Doulenite and Medellin, and which was co-

vered by the Guadiana. This army formed in three lines, was supported by batteries.

"As soon as the Duke of Belluno observed this, he commanded the cavalry of Generals Lassalle and Latour Maubourg to place themselves in an oblique line; and he ordered General Laval to place himself, with the division of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine in a close column, between the above mentioned cavalry. He strengthened him with 14 pieces of artillery, and placed the divisions Villate and Ruffin in the rear.

"The Duke of Belluno attacked the left wing of the enemy, and instantly threw it into confusion. The centre and right wing were also routed. Seven thousand Spaniards remained upon the field of battle; 3000 were made prisoners; the remainder are dispersed. Thirty pieces cannon and nine colours have fallen into our hands.

"This important engagement has laid open Seville to us. The fugitives are pursued with the utmost activity. On the 29th of March, the advanced guard of the Duke of Belluno was already arrived on the right side of Badajoz, and it is hoped to unite itself with the Duke of Dalmatia, who it is thought, has already entered Lisbon."

PORTUGAL.

Proclamation of Marshal Soult to the Portuguese.

"In consequence of the memorable successes obtained by the army of his Majesty the Emperor and King, my august Sovereign, I again approach your territory, to take possession of the whole of it, in the name of my master.

"I do not, therefore, expect I shall meet with any resistance; but flatter myself I shall be received with the same cordiality with which we were received little more than a year ago.

"What effect can resistance have! What can you propose to yourselves when all those armies which frenzy had assembled in Spain are destroyed.

"That English army which made its appearance on the Continent only to foment the spirit of disorder and rebellion, and inflict all kinds of calamities, has been defeated, and forced to embark for England, after having lost one half of its soldiers, its best generals, all its ammunition, its horses, and baggage.

"Portuguese, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor and King Napoleon, I offer you that peace which you yourselves have driven from your country.

"I offer you protection for yourselves and your property, for your religion, and the ministers of that religion.

"I offer you besides an entire oblivion of the past, and will engage that you shall receive the clemency of his Majesty the Emperor.

"You shall enjoy the benefit of the sublime institutions of the same august Sovereign. It will be easy for me to deliver you from the calamities

calamities which you cannot deny that you endure, and alluage the evils which you have suffered, if I arrange your administrations, and organise anew the Portuguese army.

"There are among you citizens whose intentions have ever been pure, and who ought now to exercise their influence to promote the re-establishment of good order. They may be assured their services will be well received, and that the most efficacious protection will be afforded them, whatever their situation, whether in the Army, the State, or the Church.

"Reflect, Portuguese, on your situation.

"And consider well these generous offers, while it is time: but let your submission be prompt and sincere, if you wish to avoid the evils from which I would save you.

"And your country shall be made to shine with a new splendour. (Signed)

"THE MARSHAL, DUKE OF DALMATIA."

General HILL arrived at Lisbon on the 4th, with 5,000 infantry, and 400 cavalry from Ireland.

SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY is daily expected with three times the number.

General orders.

"Soldiers, the Marshal, commander in chief, communicates to you the events which have taken place in the north; he will communicate to you both those which are favourable and those which are adverse to the arms of the country, convinced that the greater the exertions and services which are required may be, the greater will be the ardour and enthusiasm of the army; and that it will display a valour not only equal to the exigencies of the crisis, but worthy of the Portuguese troops. The Marshal informs the people, that the enemy having possessed himself of Braga, advanced slowly and cautiously against the city of Oporto, meeting with but little resistance, as the insubordination of the people rendered useless their own valour and the efforts of their officers to retard or prevent their advance. On the 26th, the enemy arrived in the vicinity of Oporto. On the 27th, they made some warm attacks, which were repulsed by the intrepidity of our troops. They continued their attacks on the following day with the same success; but on the 29th, the distrust which had arisen between the people and the army causing and increasing anarchy and confusion, rendered ineffectual all the endeavours of the officers, as well Portuguese as English, to direct the operations of the great force which was in this city, and the enemy entered with little loss. Much as the Marshal regrets the loss of that important city, he feels still more the alarming cause to which it is to be attributed. Let it be a warning to the rest of the kingdom to avoid the fatal consequences of anarchy and insubordination.

The great city of Oporto, defended by 24,000 men, with trenches and redoubts,

furnished with more than 200 pieces of artillery felt an easy conquest to an enemy of little more than half the number of its garrison, notwithstanding the people and their defenders were loyal and brave, because that enemy had been able to produce, under the appearance of patriotism, disunion, and finally general insubordination, the consequences of which must ever be most ruinous. The Marshal, therefore, hopes that the army will perceive that we ought always to distrust those who have been with the French or their partisans, and whatever reports they may propagate.

"The enemy is in possession of Oporto, so he was of Chaves; but this place he has lost again, with more than 1,500 men, including prisoners and killed. Brigadier-General Francisco da Silveira informs me that he has taken 12 pieces of artillery, a great quantity of arms and ammunition, and 80 horses.

"It is with great pleasure the Marshal gives this public testimony of his great approbation of his conduct of Brigadier-General Silveira, which he will with equal satisfaction lay before his royal highness the prince regent.

"The Marshal cannot sufficiently warn the people and the troops against those, who, assuming the appearance of patriotism, are in reality leaders of sedition, nor can he sufficiently recommend union and confidence; for every thing may be hoped from the sentiments of loyalty, valour, and enthusiasm, which animate the nation in defence of the country. "MARSHAL BEKESFORD."

"Head quarters, Calbariz, April 2, 1809.

AMERICA.

Mr. Madison's inaugural Speech.

"Unwilling to depart from examples of the most reverend authority, I avail myself of the occasion now presented, to express the profound impression made on me by the call of my country to the station, to the duties of which I am about to pledge myself, by the most solemn of sanctions. So distinguished a mark of confidence proceeding from the deliberate and tranquil suffrage of a free and virtuous nation, would, under any circumstances, have commanded my gratitude and devotion, as well as filled me with an awful sense of the trust to be assumed. Under the various circumstances which give peculiar solemnity to the existing period, I feel that both the honour and the responsibility allotted to me are inexpressibly enhanced.

"The present situation of the world is indeed without a parallel; and that of our country full of difficulties. The pressure of these, too, is the more severely felt, because they have fallen upon us at a moment when national prosperity being at a height not before attained, the contrast resulting from this change has been rendered the more striking. Under the benign influence of our republican institutions, and the maintenance of peace with all nations, whilst so many of them were engaged in bloody and wasteful wars, the fruits

fruits of a just policy were enjoyed in an unrivalled growth of our faculties and resources. Proofs of this were seen in the improvements of agriculture; in the successful enterprise of commerce; in the progress of manufactures and useful arts: in the increase of the public revenues, and the use made of it in reducing the public debt; and in the valuable works and establishments every where multiplying over the face of our land.

"It is a precious reflection that the transition from this prosperous condition of our country, to the scene which has for some time been distressing us, is not chargeable on any warrantable views, nor as I trust, on any involuntary errors in the public councils. Indulging no passions which trespass on the rights or the repose of other nations, it has been the true glory of the United States to cultivate peace by observing justice, and to entitle themselves to the respect of the nations at war, by fulfilling their neutral obligations with the most scrupulous impartiality.

"If there be candour in the world, the truth of these assertions will not be questioned. Posterity at least will do justice to them.

"This unexceptionable course could not avail against the injustice and violence of the Belligerent powers. In their rage against each other, or impelled by more direct motives, principles of retaliation have been introduced equally contrary to universal reason and acknowledged law. How long their arbitrary edicts will be continued in spite of the demonstrations, that not even a pretext for them has been given by the United States, and of the fair and liberal attempts to induce a revocation of them, cannot be anticipated.

"Assuring myself that, under every vicissitude, the determined spirit and united councils of the nation will be safeguards to its honour and its essential interests, I repair to the post assigned me, with no other discouragement than what springs from my own inadequacy to its high duties. If I do not sink under the weight of this deep conviction, it is because I find some support in a consciousness of the purposes, and a confidence in the principles which I bring with me into this arduous service.

"To cherish peace and friendly intercourse with all nations, having correspondent dispositions; to maintain sincere neutrality towards belligerent nations; to prefer in all cases amicable discussions and reasonable accommodation of differences, to a decision of them by an appeal to arms; to exclude foreign intrigues and foreign partialities so degrading to all countries, and to baneful to free ones; to foster a spirit of independence, too just to invade the rights of others; too proud to surrender their own; too liberal to indulge unworthy prejudices ourselves, and too elevated not to look upon them in others; to hold the nation of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the constitution,

which is the cement of the Union, as well as its limitations, as in its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to, the success of the general system; to avoid the slightest interference with the right of conscience, or the functions of religion so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction; to preserve to their full energy the other salutary provisions in behalf of private and personal rights, and of the freedom of the press; to observe economy in public expenditures; to liberate the public resources by an honourable discharge of the public debts; to keep within the requisite limits a standing military force, always remembering that an armed and treated militia is the finest bulwark of republics, that without standing armies their liberty can never be in danger, nor with large ones safe; to promote, by authorised means, improvements friendly to agriculture, and to external as well as internal commerce; to favour, in like manner, the advancement of science and the diffusion of information, as the best aliment to true liberty; to carry on the benevolent plans which have been so meritoriously applied to the conversion of our aboriginal neighbours, from the degradation and wretchedness of savage life, to a participation of the improvements of which the human mind and manners are susceptible in a civilized state. As far as sentiments and intentions such as these can aid the fulfilment of my duty, they will be a resource which cannot fail me.

"It is my good fortune, moreover, to have the path in which I am to tread, lighted by examples of illustrious services, successfully rendered in the most trying difficulties by those who have marched before me. Of those of my immediate predecessor, it might least become me here to speak. I may, however, be pardoned for not suppressing the sympathy, with which my heart is full, in the reward he enjoys in the benedictions of a beloved country, gratefully bestowed for exalted talents, zealously devoted, through a long career, to the advancement of its highest interest and happiness.

"But the source to which I look for the aid, which alone can supply my deficiencies, is in the well-tryed intelligence and virtue of my fellow-citizens and in the counsels of those representing them in the other departments associated in the care of the national interest. In these my confidence will, under every difficulty, be best placed; next to that which we have all been encouraged to feel in the guardianship and guidance of that Almighty Being, whose power regulates the destiny of nations—whose blessings have been so conspicuously displayed to this rising republic; and to whom we are bound to address our devout gratitude for the past, as well as our fervent supplications and best hopes for the future."

Washington, March 4, 1809.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following letter from Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Corunna, Jan. 13, 1809, three days before the death of the general will tend to explain better than has yet been done, the causes of the unfortunate termination of that campaign.

"Situating as this army is at present, it is impossible for me to detail to your Lordship the events which have taken place, since I had the honour to address you from Astorga, on the 31st of December: I have therefore determined to send to England, Brigadier-General Charles Stewart, as the Officer best qualified to give you every information you can want, both with respect to our actual situation, and the events which have led to it.

"Your Lordship knows, that had I followed my own opinion, as a military man, I should have retired with the army from Salamanca. The Spanish armies were then beaten, there was no Spanish force to which we could unite, and I was satisfied that no efforts would be made to aid us, or to favour the cause in which they were engaged.

"I was sensible, however, that the apathy and indifference of the Spaniards would never have been believed; that had the British been withdrawn, the loss of the cause would have been imputed to their retreat, and it was necessary to risk this army to convince the people of England, as well as the rest of Europe, that the Spaniards had neither the power nor the inclination to make any efforts for themselves. It was for this reason that I made the march to Sahagun. As a diversion, it succeeded; I brought the whole disposable force of the French against this army, and it had been allowed to follow me, without a single movement being made to favour my retreat.—The people of the Gallicias, though armed, made no attempt to stop the passage of the French through their mountains. They abandoned their dwellings at our approach, drove away their carts, oxen, and every thing that could be of the smallest aid to the army. The consequence has been, that our sick have been left behind; and when our horses or mules failed, which, on such marches, and through such a country, was the case to a great extent, baggage, ammunition, stores, &c. and even money, were necessarily destroyed or abandoned.

"I am sorry to say, that the army, whose conduct I had such reason to extol on its march through Portugal, and on its arrival in Spain, has totally changed its character since it began to retreat. I can say nothing in its favour, but that when there was a prospect of fighting the enemy, the men were then orderly, and seemed pleased and determined to do their duty. In front of Villa Franca, the French came up with the reserve, with

which I was covering the retreat of the army; they attacked it at Calcabelos. I retired, covered by the 95th regiment, and marched that night to Herresias, and from thence to Nogales and Lugo, where I had ordered the different divisions which preceded, to halt and collect. At Lugo, the French again came up with us. They attacked our advanced posts on the 6th and 7th, and were repulsed in both attempts, with little loss on our side. I heard from the prisoners taken, that three divisions of the French army were come up, commanded by Marshal Soult; I therefore expected to be attacked on the morning of the 8th. It was my wish to come to that issue; I had perfect confidence in the valour of the troops, and it was only by crippling the enemy that we could hope either to retreat or to embark unmolested. I made every preparation to receive the attack, and drew out the army in the morning to offer battle. This was not Marshal Soult's object. He either did not think himself sufficiently strong, or he wished to play a sure game, by attacking us on our march, or during our embarkation. The country was intersected, and his position too strong for me to attack with an inferior force. The want of provisions would not enable me to wait longer. I marched that night; and in two forced marches, advancing for six or eight hours in the rain, I reached Betanzos on the 10th instant.

"At Lugo, I was sensible of the impossibility of reaching Vigo, which was at too great a distance, and offered no advantages to embark in the face of an enemy. My intention was then to have retreated to the peninsula of Betanzos, where I hoped to find a position to cover the embarkation of the army in Ares or Redes Bayes; but having sent an officer to reconnoitre it, by his report I was determined to prefer this place. I gave notice to the Admiral of my intention, and begged that the transports might be brought to Corunna: had I found them here on my arrival on the 11th, the embarkation would easily have been effected, for I had gained several marches on the French. They have now come up with us, the transports have not arrived; my position in front of this place is a very bad one; and this place, if I am forced to retire into it, is commanded within musket shot, and the harbour will be so commanded by cannon on the coast, that no ship will be able to lay in it.—In short, my Lord, General Stewart will inform you how critical our situation is. It has been recommended to me to make a proposal to the enemy, to induce him to allow us to embark quietly, in which case he gets us out of the country soon, and this place, with its stores, &c. complete; that otherwise we have the power to make a long defence, which must cause the destruction of the town. I am averse to make any such proposal, and am exceedingly doubtful if it would be attended with

with any good effect; but whatever I resolve on this head, I hope your Lordship will rest assured, that I shall accept no terms that are in the least dishonourable to the army or to the country."

Captain Preedy, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Beckwith, Commander of his Majesty's troops in the Leeward Islands, in Downing-street, on the 12th of April, with dispatches from the Lieutenant-General, to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are copies:—

Head-quarters, Martinique, Feb. 28.

MY LORD—In my letter of the 15th instant, I had the honour to transmit to your lordship the details of our operations to the 11th preceding; from that period until the 19th we were incessantly employed in the construction of gun and mortar batteries, and in landing cannon, mortars, and howitzers, with their ammunition and stores; in dragging them to the several points selected by the engineers, and in the completion of the works, and in mounting the ordnance. The exertions of Commodore Cockburn, and other naval officers under his orders upon the right, and of Captains Barton and Nesham, of the navy, upon the left, in forwarding these services, were most conspicuous. The enemy during the interval fired upon our encampments with shot and shells, but fortunately with little effect, and his piquets, when pressed, constantly fell back under the protection of his works.

On the 19th at half past four in the afternoon, we opened from six points upon the enemy's fortress, with fourteen pieces of heavy cannon, and twenty eight mortars and howitzers, and the cannonade and bombardment continued with little remission until noon of the 23d, when the French general sent a trumpeter with a letter to our advanced posts, near the Bouillé Redoubt, in the front of attack. In this communication General Villaret proposed, as the basis of negotiation, that the French troops should be sent to France free from all restriction as to future service; but this being admissible, the bombardment recommenced at ten at night; and continued without intermission until nine o'clock of the 24th, when three white flags were discovered flying in the fortress, in consequence of which, our fire from the batteries immediately ceased.

It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction I have now the honour to report to your Lordship, for his Majesty's information, that, supported by the talents of the general officers, and in particular of Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, and of Major-General Maitland, the experience and zeal of all the other officers, and the valour and unremitting labour of this army, strengthened by the in-

defatigable exertions of Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane and the squadron, the campaign, notwithstanding incessant rains, has been brought to a glorious conclusion in the short space of twenty seven days from our departure from Barbadoes.

The command of such an army will constitute the pride of my future life. To these brave troops, conducted by generals of experience, and not to me, their king and country owe the sovereignty of this important colony; and I trust that, by a comparison of the force which defended it, and the time in which it has fallen, the present reduction of Martinique will not be deemed eclipsed by any former expedition.

I have the honour to inclose the articles of capitulation, as originally produced by the French commissioners, in consequence of General Villaret's application to me for this purpose, during the forenoon of the 24th, and acceded to by Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Major-General Maitland, and Commodore Cockburn, appointed by the rear-admiral and myself to meet them. This capitulation, which was mutually ratified the same night, will, I trust, be honoured with his Majesty's approbation.

By the next conveyance, I shall have the honour to submit to your Lordship's consideration the various details which are now referred to in general terms, and to report the merits of the several corps; but the science of the officers of the royal artillery has been too conspicuous not to be particularly noticed, the interior of the enemy's fortress being torn to pieces by shells: his works have also been much injured by shot from the gun batteries, manned by the seamen under the direction of Commodore Cockburn, and other naval officers.

After the embarkation of the French troops, I shall have the honour to command the eagles taken from the enemy to be laid at the king's feet.

Captain Preedy, of the 90th regiment, one of my aides-de camp, has the honour to be the bearer of this dispatch: he is an officer of service, and I beg leave to recommend him to his Majesty's favour, and to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. BECKWITH, Com. Forces.

Sir Harry Neale, bart. first captain to Admiral Lord Gambier, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the Channel Soundings, &c. arrived at the Admiralty-office, on the 21st of April, with a dispatch from his lordship to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, of which the following is a copy:

Caledonia, in Basque Roads, April 14.

SIR—The Almighty's favour to his Majesty and the nation has been strongly marked in the success he has been pleased to give to the

the operations of his Majesty's fleet under my command; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that the four ships of the enemy named in the margin* have been destroyed at their anchorage, and several others, from getting on shore, if not rendered unserviceable, are at least disabled for a considerable time.

The arrangement of the fire vessels placed under the direction of Captain the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane was made as fully as the state of the weather would admit according to his lordship's plan, on the evening of the 11th inst; and at eight o'clock on the same night they proceeded to the attack under a favourable strong wind from the northward, and flood tide, (preceded by some vessels filled with powder and shells, as proposed by his lordship, with a view of explosion,) and led on in the most undaunted and determined manner by Captain Wooldridge, in the Mediator fire-ship, the others following in succession, but owing to the darkness of the night several mistook their course and failed.

On their approach to the enemy's ships, it was discovered that a boom was placed in front of their line for a defence. This however the weight of the Mediator soon broke, and the usual intrepidity and bravery of British seamen overcame all difficulties. Advancing under a heavy fire from the forts in the Isle of Aix, as well as from the enemy's ships, most of which cut or split their cables, and from the confined anchorage got on shore, and thus avoided taking fire.

At daylight the following morning, Lord Cochrane communicated to me by telegraph, that seven of the enemy's ships were on shore, and might be destroyed. I immediately made the signal for the fleet to unmoor and weigh, intending to proceed with it to effect their destruction. The wind however being fresh from the northward, and the flood tide running, rendered it too hazardous to run into Aix roads, (from its shallow water), I therefore anchored again at the distance of about three miles from the forts on the Island.

As the tide suited, the enemy evinced great activity in endeavouring to warp their ships (which had grounded) into deep water, and succeeded in getting all but five of the line towards the entrance of the Charente before it became practicable to attack them.

I gave orders to Captain Bligh, of the Valiant, to proceed with that ship, the Revenge, frigates, bombs, and small vessels, named in the margin†, to anchor near the Boyart Shoal, in readiness for the attack. At twenty

minutes past two P.M. Lord Cochrane advanced in the Imperieuse with his accustomed gallantry and spirit, and opened a well-directed fire upon the Calcutta, which struck her colours to the Imperieuse; the ships and vessels above mentioned soon after joined in the attack upon Ville de Varsovie and Aquilon, and obliged them, before five o'clock, after sustaining a heavy cannonade, to strike their colours, when they were taken possession of by the boats of the advanced squadron. As soon as the prisoners were removed, they were set on fire, as was also the Tonnérre, a short time after by the enemy.

I afterwards detached Rear-Admiral the honourable Robert Stopford in the Cæsar with the Theseus, three additional fire ships (which were hastily prepared in the course of the day), and all the boats of the fleet, with Mr. Congreve's rockets, to conduct the further operations of the night against any of the ships which lay exposed to an attack. On the morning of the 13th, the Rear-Admiral reported to me, that as the Cæsar and other line of battle ships had grounded and were in a dangerous situation, he thought it advisable to order them all out, particularly as the remaining part of the service could be performed by frigates and small vessels only; and I was happy to find that they were extricated from their perilous situation.

Captain Bligh has since informed me, that it was found impracticable to destroy the three decked ship, and the others which were lying near the entrance of the Charente, as the former, being the outer one, was protected by three lines of boats placed in advance from her.

This ship and all the others, except four of the line and a frigate, have now moved up the river Charente. If any further attempt to destroy them is practicable, I shall not fail to use every means in my power to accomplish it.

I have great satisfaction in stating to their lordships how much I feel obliged to the zealous co-operation of Rear Admiral Stopford, under whose arrangement the boats of the fleet were placed; and I must also express to their lordships the high sense I have of the assistance I received from the abilities and unremitting attention of Sir Harry Neale, barr. the captain of the fleet, as well as of the animated exertions of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines under my command, and their forwardness to volunteer upon any service that might be allotted to them; particularly the zeal and activity shewn by the captains of line-of battle ships in preparing the fire vessels.

I cannot speak in sufficient terms of admiration and applause, of the vigorous and gallant attack made by Lord Cochrane, upon the French line of battle ships which were on shore, as well as of his judicious manner of approaching them, and placing his ship in the position

* Ville de Varsovie, of 80 Guns; Tonnérre, of 74 Guns; Aquilon, of 74 Guns; and Calcutta, of 56 Guns.

† Indefatigable, Aigle, Emerald, Pallas, Beagle, Aetna Bomb, Insolent gun-brig, Conflict, Encounter, Fervent and Growler.

position most advantageous to annoy the enemy, and preserve his own ship; which could not be exceeded by any feat of valour hitherto achieved by the British navy.

It is due to Rear-Admiral Stopford, and Sir Harry Neale, that I should here take the opportunity of acquainting their lordships of the handsome and earnest manner in which both these meritorious officers had volunteered their services before the arrival of Lord Cochrane to undertake an attack upon the enemy with fire ships; and that, had not their lordships fixed upon him to conduct the enterprise, I have full confidence that the result of their efforts would have been highly creditable to them.

I should feel that I did not do justice to the services of Captain Godfrey of the *Ætna*, in bombarding the enemy's ships on the 12th, and nearly all the day of the 13th, if I did not recommend him to their lordships notice; and I cannot admit bearing due testimony to the anxious desire expressed by Mr. Congreve to be employed wherever I might conceive his services in the management of his rockets would be useful; some of them were placed in the fire ships with effect; and I have every reason to be satisfied with the artillerymen and others who had the management of them, under Mr. Congreve's direction.

I send herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the fleet, which I am happy to observe, is comparatively small. I have not yet received the returns of the number of prisoners taken, but I conceive they amount to between 4 and 500.

I have charged Sir Harry Neale with this dispatch (by the *Imperieuse*) and I beg leave to refer their lordships to him, as also to Lord Cochrane, for any further particulars of which they may wish to be informed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GAMBIER
15th April.

P.S. This morning three of the enemy's line of battle ships are observed to be still on shore under Fouras, and one of them is in a dangerous situation. One of their frigates (*L'Indienne*), also on shore, has fallen over, and they are now dismantling her. As the tides will take off in a day or two, there is every probability that she will be destroyed.

Since writing the foregoing, I have learnt that the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Cochrane (Lord Cochrane's brother) and Lieut. Bissett of the navy, were volunteers in the *Imperieuse*, and rendered themselves extremely useful, the former by commanding some of her guns on the main deck, and the latter conducting one of the explosion-vessels.

Names of the Ships in Aix Roads, previous to the attack on the 11th April, 1809.

L'Océan, 120 guns, Vice-Admiral Allemande, Capt. Roland.—Repaired in 1806, on shore under Fouras.

Foudroyant, 80 guns, Rear-Admiral Gourdon, Capt. Henri.—Five years old; on shore under Fouras.

Cassard, 74 guns, Capt. Faure, Commodore.—Three years old; on shore under Fouras.

Tourville, 74 guns, Capt. La Caille.—Old; on shore in the river.

Regulus, 74 guns, Capt. Lucas.—Five years old; on shore under Madame.

Patriote, 74 guns, Capt. Mahée.—Repaired in 1803.

Jemappe, 74 guns, Capt. Fauva.—On shore under Madame.

Tonnérie, 74 guns, Capt. Clement de la Roncière.—Nine months old, never at sea.

Aquilon, 74 guns, Capt. Maingron.—Old.

Ville de Varsovie, 80 guns, Capt. Cuvillier.—New, never at sea.

Calcutta, 56 guns, Capt. La Tonic.—Loaded with flour and military stores.

Frigates.

Indienne, Capt. Proteau.—On shore near Isle d'Enet, on her beam ends.

Elbe, Capt. Perengier.

Pallas, Capt. Le Bigot.

Hortense, Capt. Alligand.

N.B. One of the three last frigates on shore under Isle Madame.

Return of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, killed, wounded and missing, between the 11th and 14th of April, 1809, inclusive.

Names of Officers killed.—W. Flintoff, acting Lieutenant of the *Cæsar*; J. Seggese, gunner of the *Mediator*.

Names of Officers wounded.—Wm. Edward Fairfax, Master of the fleet, *Caledonia*; R. F. Jewers, Master's Mate, *Theseus*; Mr. Gilbert, Surgeon's Assistant, and M. Marsden, Purser, *Imperieuse*; J. Garland, Lieutenant, *Revenge*; James Wooldridge, Captain; Nicholas Brent Clements, Lieutenant; and James Pearl, Lieutenant, *Mediator*; Richard W. Charston, Midshipman, *Ætna*.

Total—2 officers, 8 men, killed; 9 officers, 26 men, wounded; 1 man, missing. Total 46.

GAMBIER.

Return received since the above was written.—1 officer, 1 man, wounded.

This gazette of the 15th of April, contains a letter from Captain Yeo, of the *Confiance*, dated Cayenne Harbour, Jan. 15th. It announces the capture of that important colony by a descent of British and Portuguese troops on the 4th of that month. Little resistance was made by the enemy; and there is nothing in the above letter, which would authorise us to give it in detail. Captain Yeo pays the highest compliments to all the officers and men under his command. The place was taken possession of in the name of the

the Prince Regent. We are sorry to add that Mr. J. Read, lieutenant of marines, died of his wounds on the 8th of January, as did W. Bateman, a private. Our whole loss amounts to 1 killed, and 23 wounded.

A letter from Captain M. Seymour, of the *Amethyst*, announces also the capture of *Le Niemen*, a fine new French frigate, of 44 guns, and 319 men, two days from Vindun roads, with six months provisions and naval stores on board, and bound to the Isle of France, commanded by M. Dapotet, Capitaine de Frigate, a distinguished officer, who defended his ship with great ability and resolution. The action lasted from one till half past three A.M. on the 6th instant; when the *Arctusa* appearing in sight, the enemy struck—"She fell on board us (says Capt. S) once in the contest; she had 47 killed and 73 wounded. The main and mizen-masts of the *Amethyst* fell at the close of the action, and she had eight killed and 39 wounded.

The Gazette of the 22nd of April contains a letter from Captain G. Scott, of the *Horatio*, to Sir J. B. Warren, dated Feb. 19, announcing the capture of *le Junon* French frigate, on the 10th, in lat. 12. 50 lon. 53. 30. W.

"The enemy's frigate (says Captain S) on making us out, bore right up before the wind for a short time, but very soon hauled up again. At three quarters past twelve, we met upon different tacks and came to close action, the *Horatio* wearing under the enemy's stern to get upon the same tack with her. In the early part of the action the country lost the services of the first Lieutenant Manley Hull Dixon, being badly wounded, and not long after, I am sorry to say, that I received a severe wound in the shoulder by a grape shot, which obliged me to quit the deck; however, the service did not suffer by that event, as the succeeding Lieutenant, the Hon. George Douglas, fought the ship through the action in the most gallant manner, which continued about one hour and thirty-five minutes. The enemy having from the beginning pointed their guns high, we were by this time a complete wreck in our masts, sails, and rigging. Notwithstanding the situation the enemy was then reduced to, she tried to effect her escape, which I knew was impossible, from the state of her rigging, and more particularly as at that time the *Superieur* (the brig I before mentioned) hailed us, and gave us information that the strange sail just seen to leeward was the *Latona*. On the *Latona's* coming within gun-shot of the enemy, and giving her a few guns, which she returned, and slightly wounded a few of the *Latona's* men, she im-

mediately brought to on the starboard tack, and every mast went by the board. She proved to be the French frigate *La Junon*, of forty-four guns, and three hundred and twenty-three men, commanded by Mons. Augustin Rousseau, a member of the Legion of Honour; out from the Saints only four days, bound to France.

"I now detail the loss and damages sustained by his Majesty's ship under my command.

"The *Horatio* has suffered but little in her hull, from the reason already given, of the enemy's aiming particularly at our masts and rigging, which they effected, having nothing else standing but our lower masts, much wounded, and completely dismantled, all to our foresail, and the rags of our mainsail.

"The number of officers, seamen, and marines lost on this occasion to their country and their friends, are by no means considerable, when compared with the dreadful loss of the enemy, which I shall hereafter relate. The loss on board the *Horatio* consists of Mr. George Gutter, midshipman, and six seamen, killed; Mr. Andrew Lock, boatswain, and twelve seamen, badly wounded; Lieut. Richard Blakeney, of the royal marines, Mr. Robert King, master's mate, six seamen, and two marines, slightly wounded. The loss of the enemy, as I have before stated, was all her lower masts; her hull most wonderfully cut up, making, in consequence, a great deal of water, until the shot-boies were stopped.

"The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded amounted to one hundred and thirty. The captain expired soon after the action from the wounds he received."

In the House of Lords, on the 21st of April, Earl GREY, in a most eloquent and argumentative speech of four hours, took a retrospect of the conduct of his Majesty's ministers, which he arraigned in the severest terms, and concluded with moving.

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, expressing to his Majesty an opinion, that the disgrace which attended the expedition to Spain was in consequence of the want of sufficient information on the part of his Majesty's ministers, with respect to the state of affairs in that country, and their neglect in not forming a plan of operations, and of those means which alone could have enabled the British arms to be of importance to the Spanish cause."

A long debate ensued, and at SEVEN o'clock in the morning the house divided—

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Majority against the motion 53

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 17th, Lord FOLKESTONE rose to submit the motion he had given notice

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tice of, "That a committee be appointed, in order to its taking into consideration certain abuses now existing in the expenditure of the public money."—The Noble Lord observed, that it had for years been well known, that great abuses of that description prevailed in the expenditure of the revenue. He had little doubt if such a committee should be appointed, that it would soon bring to light various and gross abuses. He disclaimed any object of attack on ministers; stating, that he felt impelled to the motion by a sense of duty, and a knowledge that such abuses as he had alluded to, had too long been endured. He did not expect any resistance from ministers, who were concerned, more than he was, in rooting out these abuses.

Mr. PERCEVAL said, that it appeared to him that the Noble Lord's motion was not only superfluous, but unnecessary. The Right Honourable Gentleman said, he had a few days since introduced a bill for preventing the sale and brokerage of places, which would meet the Noble Lord's object, and render his motion unnecessary.

LORD FOLKESTONE explained; remarking, that the bill alluded to by the Right Honourable Gentleman had been one among other inducements he had, to submit the present motion. On the Right Honourable Gentleman's bill, he contended no proceeding could be adopted, at least none such as his (Lord F.'s) motion went to institute; therefore he considered the Right Honourable Gentleman's argument as of no avail; as, unless such a committee was appointed, it was very unlikely that any of these abuses could be done away, or even corrected.

LORD H. PETTY opposed the motion, upon the same grounds as Mr. Perceval.

Mr. WHITBREAD supported the motion, on the ground that the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not deny the existence of abuses in the expenditure of the public money. From information he Mr. W. had received, he knew that many and various abuses had existed for numbers of years, in the expenditure of the public money; but so far from these abuses having been finished and swept away, he regretted to state, that they still existed in all their pristine vigour. This was a serious fact, which the Right Honourable Gentleman could not deny, nor could any steps be (Mr. Perceval) felt inclined to take, prove available; unless that Right Honourable Gentleman was really sincere. He hoped

the gentleman was really sincere, and wished the motion success.

Mr. TIERNEY opposed the motion. He said he hoped the Noble Lord would withdraw it and bring it in some other shape, for otherwise he could not agree without some strong grounds to criminate all departments of the state. He believed the majority of the house had no disposition to shrink from enquiry, but still that inquiry must be instituted in a manner the most proper and just to satisfy the public. His own character must speak for itself, but he must say that no cry whatever should induce him to agree with such a motion.

MESSRS. BRAND, PONSONBY, WYNN, and P. MOORE, objected to the motion, as did

Mr. CANNING in a long speech. He concluded by saying, the Noble Lord, by pursuing the course which he now adopted, might probably succeed in driving from the career of public service, every honourable man, whose landable ambition might lead him to fill a public situation. He might succeed in making the cast of public men so degraded, that no honest man would belong to it. But should such a period ever arrive, he had no hesitation in saying that it would be a period of degradation and ruin to the country. He would not, then, let loose this wide-wasting power, that must spring out of the Noble Lord's motion; a power that must be as disgraceful to submit to, as it would be afterwards impossible to do away.

LORD FOLKESTONE denied that he involved all public men in suspicion. He only referred to particular parts of evidence already before the house, which he wished to refer to a committee; therefore, as it was not an original proceeding, he could not see how it could be objected to.

The house then divided—for Lord Folkestone's motion,

Ayes	30
Noes	178
Majority	—148

On the 7th instant, the Common Council of the city of London, passed the following spirited resolutions:—

That this Court has on frequent occasions evinced its detestation of the public abuses which have been found to exist in various departments of the state, and it cannot but equally condemn the corrupt practices developed by the late investigation before the house of parliament.

That Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle. esq. having,

unawed by ministerial threats, exhibited serious charges against the late Commander in Chief, which have been clearly substantiated, and which have, in fact, induced his Royal Highness to resign a situation of which he is unworthy, is entitled to the esteem and gratitude of this Court and the country.

That the thanks of this Court, and the freedom of this city, in a gold-box, of the value of one hundred guineas, be presented to Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle, esq. in grateful testimony of the high sense they entertain of the zeal, intrepidity, and patriotism, which he so eminently evinced in that arduous and laudable undertaking.

That the thanks of this court be presented to Sir Francis Burdett, bart. (Seconder), Lord Folkestone, Samuel Whitbread, esq. Sir Samuel Romilly, knight, General Ferguson, Harvey Christian Combe, esq. Alderman, and one of the representatives of this city in parliament, and the rest of the 125 independent members, who, upon the important question on the conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attempted to stem the torrent of corruption.

That a considerable number of those who voted in favour of the late Commander in Chief, on the 18th of March last, hold lucrative appointments at the pleasure of the

crown: a vote of acquittal under such circumstances, must at all times appear extremely equivocal; but when given, as in the present instance, in direct contradiction to the evidence produced, which led to a decision so contrary to the legitimate expectations of the people, affords ground for apprehending that the decision has arisen from that preponderating influence of which this court before has complained.

That those and other public abuses call loudly for constitutional correction and redress, and evince the necessity of a radical and speedy reform, as essential to the safety and security of the just prerogative of the crown as to the ancient and unalienable rights of the people.

Amount of Bank of England Notes of Five Pounds each, and upwards, including Bank Post Bills, payable seven days after sight:—

1808.	May 1st	-	1,13,429,640
	August 1st	-	13,521,380
	November 1st	-	13,235,460
1809.	February 1st	-	13,226,860
<i>Amount of Bank of England Notes of 2l. and 1l. each.</i>			
1808.	May 1st	-	1,4,062,260
	August 1st	-	4,123,290
	November 1st	-	4,211,710
1809.	February 1st	-	4,383,200

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

AT the beginning of the month of April, a whale was caught a little below Gravesend, by a pilot, who was going in his boat down the river, and afterwards brought up to London Bridge, in a west country barge, the cavity of which, it not only completely filled, but the tail projected near four yards beyond the stern of the vessel. A spectacle so unusual in this latitude, attracted an immense number of spectators, and indeed this monster of the deep was an object worthy of curiosity. Its extreme length from the lower jaw to the end of the tail, 76 feet 6 inches, the circumference of the body at the dorsal-fin, 24 feet, and the distance between the eyes, 9 feet 9 inches. It was claimed by the Lord Mayor, but was seized by the Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty as a droit to his Majesty, and by his order sold at Lloyd's coffee house, for 75l. In 1761, a similar case occurred, when the admiralty interfered, and arrested the fish which was sold for 122l.

The daughter of the celebrated Addison, by Lady Warwick, who died a few years ago, left 500l. for the purpose of raising a monument to his memory. Lord Bradford, who is one of her executors, allotted the task to Mr. Westmacott, adding 500l. to the bequest. This ingenious artist has made a fine statue of Addison, which is placed in the Poets' Corner,

Westminster Abbey, and which will be opened for public inspection.

Lord Somerville's annual cattle shew took place as usual at Sadler's yard, Goswell-street. The company who attended were highly respectable, and consisted of many noblemen and gentlemen, encouragers of agricultural pursuits. His Majesty sent a Merino and Wilts wether, in a store state. The shew of bulls, oxen, sheep, (particularly of the Merino breed), cows and pigs, with the agricultural implements, exhibited an interesting spectacle. Lord Somerville exhibited several valuable articles; and Mr. Frederic Smith, of Norwich, shewed various long and square shawls, patterns for ladies' dresses, and borders for ditto, stockings, &c. all of Anglo-Merino wool. On the second day after viewing the stock, near 350 of Lord Somerville's friends dined at Freemason's Hall, where his Lordship opened the award of the judges for deciding his premiums, which awarded a prize to Mr. Martin Webber, for his two six-years old Devon oxen, and his Lordship delivered to Mr. Webber, an elegant silver cup and cover, and another cup, as the worker of these oxen. To the Duke of Bedford, a large silver cup was delivered, for his two six years old Devon oxen; and his Grace was complimented by another cup,

as the worker of these oxen. The Earl of Bridgewater received a cup for his five Southdown ewes, eleven months old. Mr. Morris Birbeck, a cup, for his five Merino and Southdown wethers, three years old. To Mr. Haward, a cup was delivered for his thirty weeks old Suffolk pig. Three other cups were also presented; one to Mr. William Oakley, for his unremitting zeal in promoting the sale of English grown Merino wool; one to Edward Thomas Waters, esq. for having worked and afterwards fed on sugar two seven years old oxen, at not more than half the cost of oil-cake for the same purpose; the remaining cup to Mr. Saxby, for his five Southdown ewes. His Lordship read a report relative to the late extraordinary rise in the price of clothing goods, from the great advance which had taken place in the price of fine wools, which was not justified by existing circumstances, as the importation in 1807 and 1808 was nearly equal to that in 1805 and 1806. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining fine wools from Spain, an advance of 2s. per lb. (viz. from 6s. to 8s.) might be just, but that more than 20s. per lb. should be thus suddenly demanded, could only arise from speculations, which may, in the outset fatten a few mercenary wholesale importers, but must end in the ruin of every other party concerned, and for the following plain reasons:—Manufacturers of cloth, becoming doubtful of a market for their goods, will pay off a large proportion of their workmen, an immense number of whom, it is said, are already turned out of employ, and these must come to their parishes for support. The quantity of cloths cut for use will also be very much diminished, and even now 20,000 tailors are said to be thrown out of work in this city, and solely from this cause. In a very short space of time substitutes will be found for wool. At first, cloths of inferior quality will be worn; cotton will probably be used as the chain or wharf of cloths, or fustians; Manchester velvets, and some such stuffs will be resorted to. The natural result of all this must be a reduction in the price of clothing wools, and a consequent diminution in the breed of wool-bearing animals, which will strike at the very existence of factors in wool, and of those clothiers, who, falling into this snare, involve their people with themselves in one common ruin. In that case, we shall have to depend on an article of uncertain importation for defence against the severity of our climate, rather than on one of our own profitable growth, and shall be beggared by the support of manufacturing poor thrown on the public. The manufacturer cannot be expected to carry on his trade at a loss; in proportion to the price of the raw, must his manufactured article be charged; but in honesty as well as policy they are bound to make no such excessive advance on goods worked up from their existing stock, that is to say, on wool purchased be-

fore this shameful speculation was set on foot. Lord Somerville said, that he should sell his fine wools at the same house, and at the same price as they have produced for some years past. His Lordship then made some observations on the unfounded misrepresentations respecting the quality of the Merino and Southdown mutton; and stated, that he had sold his to the butchers at 1d. per lb. above the prices of other mutton; and that in London it was held in high estimation. At the conclusion of his Lordship's speech, which was much applauded, Sir John Sinclair, the President of the Board of Agriculture, rose, and after complimenting Lord Somerville on the zeal and ability with which he had espoused the cause of introducing the Merino breed of sheep into this country, making himself journeys to Spain from the purpose of selecting and importing those valuable animals into this country, said, that he could not omit this opportunity of declaring his opinion, that sheep of the Merino breed, while their wool is so excellent, also produce as good mutton as any exhibited on our shambles. Sir John next proceeded to notice, in terms of high commendation, Lord Somerville's exertions, for opposing the impositions of unprincipled speculators in this staple article of British manufacture; and he concluded a neat and impressive speech, by proposing as a toast—"May idle speculators never fleece the industrious of this country," which was drunk with great enthusiasm.

MARRIED.

At St. Mary-la-bonne, James Winckworth, esq. of Oxford-street, to Miss Fry, daughter of James F. esq. of May Fair.—Captain Wodeley Losack, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Gordon, only daughter of the late George G. esq.—Captain Gosselin of the Royal Navy, to Miss Hadsley, eldest daughter of the late J. R. H. esq. of Ware Priory, Herts.

At St. Andrew's Holborn, Lieut. John Cameron, R. N. to Miss Maria Colledge, of Lombard street.

At St. Dunstan's in the West, Thomas Es-kin Sutherland, of Edinburgh, to Miss Highley of Fleet-street.

At St. Giles's in the Fields, Josiah Hodgson, esq. of Burgh, Cumberland, to Miss Barker, only daughter of Richard B. esq. of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Hamilton Miller, esq. of Dalswinton, N.B. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Colonel Rum, M. P. for the county of Wexford.

At Whitehall, the Rt. Hon. Lord Gardner, to the Hon. Charlotte Smith, daughter of Lord Carrington.

At Hackney, James Hence, esq. of West square, to Miss Savage, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph L. of Kingsland.

James Andrews, L. L.D. Professor of Mathematics, and head Classical Master to the Military Academy of the East India company

pany, Woolwich, to Miss Jane Falding, of Blackheath.

At Camberwell, Samuel Stevens, esq. of Clare, to Miss Warner, of Dulwich.

At Twickenham, James Merry, M. D. of Bath, to Mrs. Martha Podmore.

At St. Magnus, London Bridge, the Rev. R. Croxby, to Miss Middleton, of Ripley, Surry.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, James Walsh, esq. of Parliament-street, to Miss Grobuler, daughter of F. G. esq. Park-row, Knightsbridge.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, F. Cunliffe, esq. eldest son of Sir F. Cunliffe, bart. to the Hon. Miss Crewe, only daughter of Lord C.—H. Harmore, esq. of New Norfolk street, to Isabella, daughter of the late Admiral Cumming.

DIED.

At Islington, Mrs. Ann Scott, in her 66th year, terminating an amiable and valuable life of long and painful suffering.

At Ealing Mida, on the 19th of March, in the 66th year of her age, after great suffering, Mrs. Elizabeth Freeborn, relict of John Freeborn, esq. The natural cheerfulness of her disposition and kindness of heart, endeared her to numerous friends.

In Hertford street, May Fair, C. Denne, esq. many years an eminent banker.

At Hillingdon, W. Pope, esq. of the King's Remembrancer's Office.

In Albermarle-street, C. Montolier, only son of L. M. esq. 19.

At Enfield, Mrs. Laxton, relict of the Rev. Mr. L. formerly vicar of Leatherhead, Surry, 77.

In Stafford-row, Pimlico, of the scarlet fever, in the space of a few days, Frances Louisa, Laura Charlotte, and Emma, daughters of John Granville, esq.

In Russell-square, the Lady of John Smith, esq. M. P. for Nottingham.

In Upper Harley-street, Susannah, wife of Alexander Ross, esq.

In Kennington Place, Vauxhall, Mr. Richard Stanley, son of Thomas S. esq. 18.

At the Lodge, Villier's Walk, Adelphi, Mr. Hugh Hewson, 85. — He was a man of no mean celebrity, though no funeral escutcheons adorned his hearse, or heir expectant graced his obsequies. He was no less a personage than the identical Hugh Strap, whom Dr. Smollett has rendered so conspicuously interesting in his *Life and Adventures of Roderick Random*, and for upwards of 40 years had kept a hair-dresser's shop in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields. He was a very intelligent man, and took delight in recounting the adventures of his early life. He spoke with pleasure of the time he passed in the service of the Doctor, and it was his pride, as well as boast, to say that he had been educated in the same seminary with so learned and distinguished a character. His shop was hung round with Latin quotations,

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and he would frequently point out to his customers and acquaintances the several scenes in *Roderick Random*, relating to himself, which had their foundation, not in the Doctor's inventive fancy, but in truth and reality. The meeting in a barber's shop at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the subsequent mistake at the inn, their arrival together in London, and the assistance they experienced from Strap's friend, were all of that description. We understand, the deceased has left behind him an interlined copy of *Roderick Random*, pointing out these facts, shewing how far they were indebted to the genius of the Doctor, and to what extent they were founded in reality. He could never succeed in gaining more than a respectable subsistence by his trade, but he possessed an independence of mind superior to his humble condition. Of late years he was employed as Keeper of the Promenade, called Villiers' Walk, and was much noticed and respected by the inhabitants who frequented that place.

In Great George street, Miss Harford, only daughter of John Scandrel H. esq. banker, of Bristol.

In the Strand, Ann, daughter of Mr. R. H. Westley, bookseller.

At the Horn's Tavern, Kennington, Mr. E. E. Townsend, late of Covent-Garden Theatre, 43.

In Somerset Place, George Henry Towry, esq. a Captain in the Royal Navy, and one of the Commissioners of the Transport Board, 42.

At Hampstead, Mr. Otley, of New Bond-street.

In the Strand, Mr. Grimes, jun. 21.

At Chester-place, Lambeth, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, 69.

In James street, Edwin, fourth son of G. L. Wardle, esq. M. P.

At Little Hampton, Sir George Pecknell, knt. late a brewer and maltster at Arundel.

In Upper Harley-street, the Lady of Sir James Sibbald, bart.

At Tyndal-place, Islington, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. E. having gone up stairs to speak to her servant, she was suddenly seized with a pain in the head, sat down, and instantly expired.

George Barker, esq. first commissioner for the sixpenny duties, payable to Greenwich Hospital.

In Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. Creswell, wife of Richard Cheslyn C. esq.

In Lower Brook-street, the Lady of Robert Sparrow, esq. of Worlingham Hall, Suffolk.

At Charlton House, near Sunbury, Miss Emily Carmichael Smyth, youngest daughter of Dr. Carmichael S.

At Kennington, Dr. John Andrews, 72.

At Battersea, Alexander Champion, esq. one of the directors of the Bank of England.

Mr. W. Ward, the well known pugilist, 50. — He was a native of Bristol.

At Brompton, *Mrs. Rolleston*, relict of Christopher R. esq. of Watnall, Notts.

In St. James's-square, *Captain Carruthers*, of the 43d regiment of foot, major of brigade to General Crawford.

In St. James's Palace, *Miss Beauclerk*, the oldest of the maids of honour to her Majesty.

At Brentford End, *Silas Palmer*, esq. 75.

In Manchester-square, the infant son of Henry F. Greville, esq.

In Bruton-street, the *Earl of Orford*, of Woolterton, Norfolk. His lordship was the nephew of the famous Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford. He sat many years in the House of Lords as Baron Walpole, of Woolterton. He married Lady Rachel Cavendish, daughter of William, third Duke of Devonshire, by whom he had several children. On the death of the late Horace, Earl of Orford, he succeeded to the Barony of Houghton, the Earldom becoming extinct; but during the late administration he was created Earl of Orford. His lordship's eldest son, Lord Walpole, (now Earl of Orford) sat many years as Member for Lynn, in which representation there is now a vacancy. General Walpole, who concluded the treaty with the Maroons in Jamaica, who was the second to Mr. Tierney in his duel with Mr. Pitt, and who was also one of Mr. Fox's secretaries, is the younger son of the late earl. His lordship was in his 86th year. So long as true nobility, nobility of mind and conduct, no less than of birth and station, shall be considered as deserving the best regards and esteem of men, so long will such characters as that of the late venerable Earl of Orford be had in respectful remembrance. By no means implicitly assenting to the "world's false estimate of things," he appreciated no higher than they deserved the gifts of rank and fortune, but used them with munificence for honourable and useful purposes. Those qualities which are the most shining ornaments of elevated station, piety without ostentation, liberality of mind, kind attention to the wants and wishes of others, extended bounty, an hospitality rarely equalled in these times, and an independent public spirit, were the distinguished features of his lordship's character. He lived revered and happy to an advanced age, with honour and integrity inviolate; and died universally lamented.

At Ramsgate, in his 78th year, the *Right Hon. John Murray*, Earl of Dunmore, Viscount Fincastle, &c.: his lordship was descended in the female line from the royal house of Stuart, and his ancestors were related to most of the crowned heads in Europe: he married Lady Charlotte Stewart, sister of the late Earl of Calloway, and by that marriage has left issue three sons and three daughters: his eldest son George, Lord Fincastle, now Earl of Dunmore, is married to Lady Charlotte, daughter of the Duke of Hamilton: one of his daughters,

Lady Augusta, was married to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, at Rome, in November 1793, and had a son born January 15, 1794; but a suit was instituted in Doctors Commons, by his Majesty's order, and the marriage was declared null and void in the following August, and Lady Augusta has since taken the name of D'Ameland; another daughter, Lady Susan, has been twice married, and has lost both husbands.—Mr. Thorpe, and Mr. Drew; the other surviving daughter, Lady Virginia, was named at the request of the assembly of Virginia, of which province the earl her father was governor, and was certainly the most zealous and active of his Majesty's governors during the whole of the revolutionary war.

French Laurence, Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, Chancellor of that diocese, Judge of the Cinque Ports, and Member of Parliament for the city of Peterborough. Dr. Laurence received his first education at Bristol; whence he was removed to the college at Winchester: he then became a member of Corpus Christi college, of which college he was afterwards fellow, proceeded M.A. June 21, 1781, and was created D.C.L. October 19, 1787: his professorship he obtained in 1796, on the decease of Dr. Wenman. The active part which he took in the memorable contest for Westminster, in the year 1784, in writing for Mr. Fox, particularly in the opposition newspapers of that period, was the cause of his introduction to public notice; although his subsequent literary exertions were of a very different kind, he was the author of many election ballads, which at that time were highly popular with the party. As some recompense for his zeal and his services, the party patronized the publication of the *Rolliady* of which he was, indeed, one of the authors, as well as of *The Probationary Odes*, and these works proved a source of considerable emolument to him. Dr. Laurence then began to be ambitious of a seat in the House of Commons, and for that purpose, as well, indeed, as from a high admiration of Mr. Burke, attached himself particularly to that great ornament of the British senate, by whose interest with Earl Fitzwilliam, the doctor was gratified in his desire of parliamentary honours. From this time he considered himself rather as the adherent of Mr. Burke, than as an implicit follower of the party with which that great man had hitherto acted; and when the French revolution induced Mr. Burke to withdraw himself from Mr. Fox and his friends, who had, as some persons thought, so rashly committed themselves in the eyes of mankind, by hailing that dreadful political explosion as an event calculated to promote the happiness of mankind, Dr. Laurence traced the steps of Mr. Burke, and remained inflexibly attached to that gentleman and his principles till the world were deprived of his great talents. The doctor, however, had for

for some time wisely considered that politics afforded but an uncertain means of support, and therefore directed his attention to the civil law, and, by his practice in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, gradually acquired a considerable fortune. Mr. Burke had indeed derived great advantage from the doctor, during the prosecution of Mr. Hastings, as he was indefatigable in exploring and arranging the documents necessary in that arduous and complicated transaction. The public are indebted to the doctor for a complete edition of the works of Mr. Burke, which will for ever remain a monument of the vast talents and varied acquisitions of that extraordinary man. Dr. Laurence possessed extensive knowledge; and his abilities, if not shining, were solid. In parliament he had no pretensions to the fame of oratory, but his speeches were characterized by good sense. His death was occasioned by a decline, in about the 60th year of his age. The following eulogium was pronounced by Mr. Whithead in the debate on the orders in Council, on the 6th of March. "Now Dr. Laurence is dead, I am sure there is no one in this house but will do justice to his memory. Now that party-animosity is silent, let justice, let gratitude, let a sense of our dignity, as a house, awaken, and let us acknowledge with one common voice, that we have lost a man whose like we shall not soon see again. Would to heaven that his skirt only had fallen amongst us, I should then not have feared, under its influence and inspiration, to have opposed myself to the learned advocates whom I see ranged against me."

In Grovenor-square, the *Duchess of Bolton*, 75. She was the youngest sister of the late Earl of Lonsdale, and was married to Lord Harry Powlett, then captain in the British navy, but whose exploits, while in that service, did not entitle him to rank with our naval heroes. Lord Harry was at the siege of Carthage, in South America, in 1743, where Smollett has consigned his memory to posterity, though not in the most brilliant or flattering colours. He is the Captain Whiffle, of *Roderick Random*. By the death of his elder brother he succeeded early in the present reign to the Dukedom of Bolton, which became extinct some years ago, in his person. He left only two daughters, the eldest of whom, Lady Catherine Powlett, married the present Earl of Darlington. The Duchess of Bolton, her mother, survived her, and has left the greater part of her fortune, which was considerable, to the Hon. Frederic Vane, Lord Darlington's second son.

[*Further Particulars of the late Mr. James Morison, whose death was announced in our last Number.*—An eminent stationer, bookseller, author, and publisher. He received his education at Perth, and was much under the care of Mr. J. Cant, the author of the "His-

tory of Perth," and of "Notes on Gaul's Gabbions, and who had married his grandmother. Mr. Morison's father was a bookseller, and post-master of Perth. After Mr. M. had been some time in his father's shop, he removed, in 1776, to that of Mr. W. Cokes's of Leith, where he soon joined a religious society in connection with Mr. Glass, the founder of the Scotch independents. About 1791, Mr. M. with about 100 friends, seceded from this sect, and became a distinct class of professors. After residing at Leith two years, he returned to Perth, and on the 13th of December, 1778, (the very day on which he became sixteen years of age), he married a daughter of Mr. T. Michell, writer in Perth, by whom he had several children. Mrs. S. Turnbull of Glasgow, is the only one now living. Mrs. M. died in 1789, and on the 20th of December, 1790, he was married to his now disconsolate widow, who has a numerous family to lament their loss. His late illness attacked him the beginning of January, with a severe colic, and inflammation in his bowels. His sufferings were great indeed, yet he observed how much greater His sufferings were, who died that sinners might live. He directed his attendants what portions of scripture to read, and made remarks with that promptitude and readiness so peculiar to him; insomuch that his poor widow confesses he has left her one of the richest legacies, in the manner he had drawn her attention to the treasures of sovereign mercy. The comfortable parting she had with her beloved husband, in the hope of future bliss, operates as an anchor to stay her afflicted mind. Mr. M. has been long admired as a most eloquent public speaker. His remarks upon scripture, were, in general, so new and instructive—his manner so energetic—and his language so luminous, that even his enemies acknowledged his excellencies. Often has he astonished strangers by the peculiar way in which he enforced the authority of revelation, and opened out the mysteries of the Old Testament. Never, perhaps in this age, were the types and ceremonies of the law more happily and consistently illustrated.* He was also particularly great on the doctrine of sovereign grace; and sometimes the subject would so deeply impress his mind as to occasion an involuntary pause of a few moments. Even upon the most difficult subjects, he would not use a single note, and very often little or no premeditation. He generally preached, as well as wrote, from the impulse of the moment, and if he was requested to repeat any particular discourse, he would branch out into a very different channel, yet to the same purport. His voice was powerful, and melodious. As a publisher, Mr. M. often ventured

* His extensive knowledge of the Hebrew language, was very useful to him for this purpose.

into such speculations as brought him into some difficulties. His sanguine hopes and calculations, proving fallacious, he was for some time rendered unable to fulfil his engagements, which afforded matter for a reproach to his enemies. But his concession, and humility to his friends, on these occasions, were so pathetic, that any heart not steeled, could not freely excuse him. Indeed, great talents, and yet a child-like simplicity, were in him united. He would hearken most earnestly to the reproofs, or advice of his poorest friends. His affectionate regard for the poor was very remarkable, and indeed amidst all his worldly entanglements, and domestic afflictions, their welfare, and the things concerning the kingdom of Heaven, always appeared uppermost upon his mind. At one time he entered into a partnership concern, for the manufacture of writing paper of a superior quality; but this connection proved also extremely unfortunate for him. Mr. M. was the original projector of the *Encyclopædia Perthensis*, but finding the concern too weighty, he disposed of it to his eldest son, who died just as the work was finished. After writing, and publishing, several anonymous pamphlets Mr. M. in 1807, commenced his *Bibliotheca Sacra*,† which is allowed by many to be the best dictionary of the bible ever published. Most of the important doctrinal articles are of his own composition. Covenant, garden, law, Melchizedek, &c. sufficiently display the wonderful extent of his biblical knowledge. On writing an introduction to this work, by giving a general view of revelation, he was advised by his friends to publish it separate, in monthly numbers. This was done under the title of an *Introductory Key to the Scriptures*; and has proved a most extraordinary production. His manuscript ends in the book of Numbers. Had his life been spared, till he had in the same manner gone through all scripture, many suppose this attempt would have been the most complete commentary upon the word of God ever published. It is much to be regretted, that this ingenious work was also chiefly composed when he ought to have been asleep, or in the midst of other avocations, and subject to continual interruptions. It is said, that his sheets were sometimes sent to the printer, even without a revisal. In this key, it was his object to prove, that it is the same gospel which was preached to our first parents in Eden; to the patriarchs; to the church in

the wilderness; and in the day's of Solomon; and to the church in gospel days, (as many talk); that our Lord and his apostles preached no new gospel, that they said none other things than what Moses in the law and the prophets did write. On this ground, he maintains, that the design of the Old as well as the New Testament, was to preach this gospel, and none other, and that the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of all prophecy. He contends that Abraham, Moses, Samuel, and all that followed after, proclaimed the same great salvation, which began to be spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed to us by them that heard him: nay, he goes farther, and asserts, that as the Old Testament preached this gospel by parable, type, &c. so the New Testament elucidates it, by unveiling them. When our Lord, who taught as never man did, preached the gospel of his kingdom, he opened his mouth in the parables of the Old Testament, telling his disciples, that, "to them", and to them only, "it was given to know the mysteries of his kingdom," he assured the Jews, that it was from their ignorance of Moses, while sitting in his seat, that they persecuted him; "for," said he "Moses wrote of me." It was a standing maxim with him, that, "if they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they hear, though one rose from the dead." He maintains that the apostles appeared, as David foretold, like "Oxen strong for labour," when they threshed out the corn, by tearing off the husk of the typical veil. Christ and him crucified, he contends is the grand centre, where all the lines of revelation meet. We are exhorted he observed, to become followers of those who through faith and patience, are now inheriting the promises. If we study the biography of Genesis, we shall find a number of conspicuous characters introduced; but for what end? Is it to leave patterns of heroism, or military prowess? No;—through faith, they all obtained a good report. A great conqueror, such as Nimrod, is dispatched in a single sentence; but a believer, as it is in Jesus, is followed through the steps of his faith. The popular notion that the law said, do, and the gospel believe, he opposed most strenuously. What! said he, would Moses at the same time be a faithful servant, and an enemy to his Lord? The deceased was admirably fitted for polemic divinity, but did not often indulge himself in that kind of warfare, though he often felt inclined to do so, from seeing the weakness and inconsistencies of the different combatants. A few months before he died, he announced his intention of addressing the baptists. He perceived the errors into which the disputants on both sides of the question had been led, and knowing the force of his weapons, both parties were anxious to see upon what fresh ground he could place the practice of infant baptism.

PROVINCIAL

† Mr. Robert Morison, (his brother), is now printing a second edition of this valuable work. Dr. Garnett in his tour through Scotland, observed at Perth, that the printing business was carried on upon an extensive scale by the Morisons, who printed about 50,000 volumes annually.

† Williams and Smith were his agents in London.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Coldstream, Lieut. Potts, of the Northumberland militia, to Miss Eliz. Pratt, of Alnwick, second daughter of the late Mr. Michael P. formerly of Darlington.

At Newcastle, Mr. R. Common, merchant, to Miss Isabella Jones.

At Durham, Mr. Benjamin Ord, of Moorsley Banks, to Miss Lidster, daughter of Mr. Michael L.

At Hexham, Mr. Thomas Elliott, to Miss Charlotte Busby, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B.

Died.] At Durham, aged 76, Mrs. Judith Sharp, sister of Mr. Granville Sharp, and the late Dr. Sharp, prebendary of Durham, and archdeacon of Northumberland.—Mrs. Mary Taylor, 71.—Mr. William Forest, 65.—Mr. William Angus, 89.—Mrs. Mowbray, 62.

At Gateshead Fell, Mrs. Mary Errington, 87.

At Larlington, near Barnardcastle, Mr. Thomas Parkin, 95.

At Howick, the Rev. Charles Thompson.

At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. Eliz. Middleton, 99.—Mrs. Eggleston, 35.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Jane Watson, 85.—Mr. John Thompson, 99.—Miss Eliz. Nesbitt, 24.—Mr. Josias Farrer, 77.—Mr. John Hawdon.—Mrs. Ann Thompson, a maiden lady, 87.—Miss Ann Hindmarsh.—Capt. Wharton Wilson, 79.—Mrs. Coats, relict of William C. esq.—Mrs. Blagdon.—Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. William B. bookseller.—Miss Hansell, daughter of Mr. Richard H. 29.—Mrs. Mary Burdon, 75.—Mr. George Storey, 60.—Mrs. Ann Whitley.—Mr. Nicholas Dixon, 62.

At Wallsend, near Gateshead, Mrs. Winship, 77.

At Sunderland, Mr. Robert Armstrong, 41.—Mr. Andrew Thompson, 61.

At Stockton, Mrs. Hannah Hixon, 91.

At Chester-le-Street, Mr. Matthew Corner, 85.

At Eyton Banks, Mr. Francis Eyons, 75.

At Blyth, Mr. George Forster, sen. son of the late Joseph F. esq. of Newton by the Sea.

At Bolton, Mrs. Forster, relict of Matthew F. esq. 77.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Mary Ann Kay, third daughter of C. J. K. esq. major of the Sunderland volunteers.

At Washington Wood, Sarah Hudson, 100.

At Birling, near Warkworth, Mr. Henry Cramlington, 86.

At Hexham, Serjeant Robert Elliot, an out-pensioner of Chelsea college, 86.

At Alnwick, Mr. Luke Mattison, 75.

At Ferryhill, Mrs. Tiplady, 74.

At Beltingham, Mrs. Ridley.

At Houghton, Mr. William Beckwith, second son of William B. esq. of Herrington.

At Widderington, Mr. John Annett, 78.

At the Barker House, Hexhamshire, John Ord, esq. sen. 88.

At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Atkinson.

At Corbridge, Mrs. Jobling, relict of Mr. J. attorney, 46.—Mr. R. Gibson, formerly a captain in the Northumberland militia, 75.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A long Scotch ewe, upon Mr. Lowthian's farm at Brisco, near Carlisle, has this spring yeaned a tup lamb, with five perfect legs. The fifth leg is situated near the navel. The animal is alive, and likely to thrive.

At the last Cockermouth district meeting of the Workington Agricultural Society, the premiums were adjudged as follows: For roadsters, to Mr. Wood, for a horse called Skiddaw, the property of the Earl of Egremont.—For agricultural purposes, to Mr. Carruthers, for a black horse.—Best foal, to Mr. John Harris, of Greysouthen.—Second and third best to J. C. Curwen, esq.

Married.] At Kirkcubright, Mr. David Tate, aged 60, to Miss Mary Little, 19.

At Brampton, Mr. Robert Conkey, to Miss Ann Bulman.

At Carlisle, Mr. Edward Barnes, to Miss Hannah Wales.—Mr. Thomas Blinkinship, to Miss Jane Lancaster.—Mr. William Rayson, to Miss Frances Nixon.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Miss Mary Wade, 18.—Mr. James Fawcett, 58.—Mrs. Eliz. Gibson, 71.—Mr. John Piper, 80.—Mrs. Ritson, 71.—Mr. George Mounsey.—Mrs. Martin, 24.—Mr. John Hayton, 45.—Mr. R. Kelswick, 55.—Mr. Abraham Caldbeck.—Mr. Thomas Farrel.—Mrs. Forster.—Mrs. Kendall, 62.—Mrs. Hall.

At Nether Town, near Egremont, Mrs. Ann Ford, 39.

At Penrith, Mrs. Bird, 88.—Mr. William Monkhouse, 62.—Serjeant Dempsey, of the Cumberland militia.

At Winmarley, aged 90, Ann Bourne, wife of James Bourne, formerly of Rampool, in Cockerham. She was the mother, grandmother, and great grandmother to 137 children.

At Parsonby, Mr. John Wilkinson, 85.

At

At Grange, near Egremont, Mr. John Cook.

At Wigton, Miss Stockdale.—Mr. John Monkhouse.—Mrs. Barker, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. of Holme-Coltram.

At Newby, Westmoreland, Mr. Robert Camplin, a very respectable yeoman, 82. He went to bed in good health and spirits, with a grandson, who was greatly alarmed in the morning, on discovering his grandfather to be dead, and appearing in as composed a state as if asleep. He was a great admirer of, and proficient in, sacred music; and the most excellent counter-tenor in the vicinity.

At Mockerkin, Loweswater, Miss Mary Bushby.

At Brampton Hall, Mrs. Powley, 79.

At Kendal, Mr. John Empson.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. master of the Bluecoat Hospital, 36.—Robert, second son of the Rev. John Harrison, dissenting minister, 21.—Mr. John Bulfield.

At Carlisle, Mr. James Rome, 28.—Mr. Robert Blacklock, 38.—Edward Routledge, private in the king's body guards, a native of this city. He had been personally engaged in eight general engagements, besides minor actions, in Holland, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. &c.—Mrs. Jane Dodgson, 58.—Mrs. Sarah Todd, 77.—Mrs. Jane Johnston, 60.

At Hayton, Mr. Wills, 35.

At Workington, Mr. John Askew, attorney, 34.

At Maryport, Miss Mary Pearson, 31.

At Brampton, Mr. George Little, 21.—Mrs. Jackson.

At Thurstenfield, Mrs. Betty Frizzle, 85.

At Burgh, Mr. Isaac Lonsdale, 31.

At Cargill Hall, near Egremont, Jane, daughter of Mr. Wordsworth, solicitor, 18.

At Egremont, Mr. Thomas Leach.—Mrs. Isabella Thompson.—Mr. Thomas Rogers.

At Middleton Place, in the parish of Corney, Mrs. Benn, 61; and two days afterwards, her husband, Joseph Benn, esq. 57, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county. Their remains were interred in one grave. They were apparently in good health on the Sunday preceding their death.

YORKSHIRE.

It appears from the Report of the state of the Blue-coat boys and Grey-coat girls Charity-schools of York, that the disbursements in the last year exceeded the annual income to the amount of 332l. 6s. 11d. a circumstance that cannot but be lamented by every friend to an economical and well-regulated institution, the benefits of which to society in general, are acknowledged to be incalculable. It is hoped, therefore, that from the benevolence of a humane and generous public, its income may not only be proportioned to the present expenditure, but that a charity, which has for its object the feeding, clothing, and religious education of orphan and indigent children, may be so far renovated, as to be

again enabled to admit seventy-five boys into the school, as was done a few years ago, but since, from the inadequacy of its funds, the number has been of necessity reduced to fifty.

The following is the Annual Report of the Cloth-searchers of the state of the Woollen Manufacture in the West Riding of the county of York, from the 25th of March, 1808, to the 25th of March, 1809, on a comparison with the preceding year:—

NARROW CLOTHS.

This year, 144,624 pieces, or 5,309,007 yards.
Last year, 161,816..... 5,931,253

Decrease, 17,192 622,246

BROAD CLOTHS.

This year, 279,859 pieces, or 9,050,970 yards.
Last year, 262,024..... 8,482,143

Increase, 17,835 568,827

Aggregate Increase in pieces..... 643

Decrease in yards..... 53,419

It will appear extraordinary, without some explanation, that although there has been an increase in the number of pieces, the aggregate decrease in yards should exceed 53,000. This peculiarity is, we believe, to be accounted for from the pieces made for military clothing, of which there have been an unusual quantity during the last year, being of shorter lengths than those made for the regular trade. On reference to the returns of the three last years, it will appear that our staple manufacture is gradually on the decline.

In 1807, the decrease in yards was 211,294

1808, there was a still farther decrease of..... 1,637,813

1809, notwithstanding the large army contracts, there proves to be a further decrease of..... 53,409

At the late meeting of the Holderness Agricultural Society, at Hedon, a silver cup, of the value of five guineas, was adjudged to Mr. William Billaney, of Arnold, for shewing the best bull; and three guineas to Robert Bell, esq. of Roos, for the second best bull. A large assemblage of agriculturists were highly gratified not only with the excellence of the animals for which the prizes were adjudged, but of some of the others which were shewn; and it was the general opinion, that they were much better than those kept in Holderness a few years since. At the same time, two guineas were adjudged to Mr. John Pearson, of Hedon, for exhibiting the best boar. It may reasonably be hoped, that the exertions of this very useful society will excite such a beneficial emulation in the district in which it exists, as to cause every grazier and farmer to vie with his neighbour, both as to the excellence of his stock, and the cultivation of his land.

Married.]

Married.] At Gaisborough, Mr. Thomas Simpson, of Nanthorpe, near Stokesley, to Miss Ann Lee, second daughter of James L. esq. of Pinchingthorpe.

At York, William Raven, esq. of Hartsborn Hall, Derbysire, to Lucy, daughter of the late Mr. William Brown.

At Halifax, James Haley, esq. to Miss E. Patchett, second daughter of Mr. P.

Died] At Hull, aged 84, Mr. Philip Alfenew. He was found dead in his yard, near a piece of wood, which he had been seen a short time before in the act of chopping. He was master of a pilot-boat at the time Paul Jones was upon that coast; and falling in with a ship captured by that notorious character, the prize master of which was dissatisfied, he took charge of her, and brought her into the Humber.—Thomas Jackson, esq. many years an elder brother of the Trinity-house, 77.—John Vase, esq. merchant, 63.—Mr. R. R. Baines, many years governor of the goal for this town.

At Leeds, aged 29, Captain John Paul, of the 33d regiment, on the recruiting service in Leeds. He was a very gallant officer, and particularly distinguished himself at one of the most memorable events in our military history, the storming of Seringapatam.—Mrs. Dove.—Mr. William Clough, 68.—Mr. Isaac Rimington.

At Heworth Grange, near York, Mrs. Bourne, wife of William B. esq. 23.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Dale, wife of Sedgfield D. esq.—Mr. John Keatley; and the following day, his wife, Mrs. K.

At Skewkirk, near Green Hammerton, Ursula, second daughter of H. Tenant, esq. 16.

At West Mills, Mirfield, Miss Maria Brook, only daughter of the late S. B. esq. 17.

At Osbalwick, near York, Mrs. Willis, wife of the Rev. J. W. and daughter of the late Rev. John Sarraude, rector of Sutton-upon-Derwent and Elvington.

At Dunnington Lodge, near York, John Lister, gent. He served the office of sheriff for that city in 1791.

At Doncaster, Lieut. Westerman, of the 33th foot, 22.

At York, Mrs. Cecilia Maughan, relict of John M. esq. 69.—Mr. William Weatherill, 39.—Mr. John Jackson, 70.—Mrs. Morritt, relict of John Lawrey M. esq. of Rokeby Park.—Maria, youngest daughter of William Bayldon, esq. 17.

At Beverley, Mrs. Susannah Dickons, a maiden lady, sister of Thomas D. esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation, 70.—Mr. John Andrew.

At North Cave, Mr. A. Foster, 86.

At Wighill Grange, Mrs. Wright, 93.

At Ferriby, Mrs. Johnson, 85.

At Northallerton, Henry Todd, esq. 72.

At Wenaley, near Bedale, Thomas Maude, esq.

At Masbro, Mrs. Pye, relict of the Rev. John P. of Sheffield, 81.

At Camp Hall, near Leeds, Thomas, son of John, Wilson, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the vestry of the parish of Liverpool, held as usual, at the Old Church, the state of the parish finances was laid before the meeting as follows:

Total expenditure at the workhouse; allowances to the cut-poor; for the house of correction, lunatics, militia, salaries, and incidents for the last year £35,094 19 4

The taxes uncollected to the 25th March ult. (allowance being made for probable bad debts) are estimated at 15,000 0 0

Stock of provisions and other articles in the workhouse on the 25th March is, per valuation 4,391 5 3

The debts owing by the parish on the same day are estimated at 11,576 18 3

So that the balance in favour of the parish is 7,814 7 0

The average number of paupers in the workhouse from the 31st March, 1808, to the 25th March, 1809, has been 1142 persons.—The increase of the out-door poor has been very considerable; but from the great attention of the parish officers, and the late churchwardens in particular, the utmost economy has been practised; and the same rates as last year, it is expected, will be sufficient, provided the parish is burthened with no additional expence on account of the militia, or other unforeseen expences.

The public labours of Mr. Lancaster, and his recent visit to Manchester, with a view to explain and recommend his admirable system of education, has impressed the minds of a number of respectable inhabitants of that town, with a strong desire, to institute, upon a broad basis, a school on this plan, for the gratuitous instruction of the poor children of this town, in reading, writing, and such fundamental rules of arithmetic as may be necessary for the general purposes of business, every day in the week, except Saturday afternoon; and that it be always recommended, that, on Sunday, all the children attend some of the Sunday schools, or along with those schools, some of the places of worship, with both of which the town is amply provided. A subscription has been commenced in order to provide for the expences necessarily connected with the execution of this plan, and to procure, besides a moderate salary for the master, a building sufficiently extensive for so large a number of children as are expected to attend.

Married.] At Yapton, Mr. J. Rogers, tailor, horse-doctor, and tooth-drawer, aged 60, to Mrs. Anne Staggs, widow, aged 84 years. A grandson of the bride gave her away,

away, and her grand-daughter officiated as bride's maid.

At Blackburn, Mr. James Abbott, of Liverpool, to Miss Eliz. Porter, of Pleasington.

At Preston, Richard Prescott, esq. of Dalton, near Ormskirk, to Miss Addison, only daughter of the late Mr. A. of Rufford Lodge.

At Liverpool, Captain John Sinclair, of the ship Mercury, to Miss Eliz. Dagnia, daughter of the late Captain D.—Mr. Thomas Heaton, bookseller, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. Thomas Slater, of London, merchant, to Miss Chadwick.—Mr. Knowles, of Ormskirk, to Miss Brown, only daughter of the late R. B. esq. of Formley.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mrs. Mary Miller, 90.—Mrs. Kilshaw, 86.—Mrs. Noble, 75.—Mr. George Barwise.

At Ulverston, Mrs. Sunderland, wife of Thomas S. esq. 65.

At Grange, near Cartmel, Mr. Richard Mounsey, 97.

At Rochdale, Miss Hamer, only daughter of George H. esq. 22.

At Liverpool, Thomas, the youngest son of William Coupland, esq.—Mrs. Bardswell, wife of Mr. Charles B. attorney, 37.—Mr. James Paul, 21.—Mrs. Mary Sill, 67.—Mr. Richard Brookfield.—Mr. John Sugden.—Mr. Richard Kendall, 45.—Mrs. Goldson.—Mrs. Sharplis, 67.—Lieutenant Thomas Phillips, forty-nine years a commissioned officer of the royal marines, 67.—Mr. J. Tippin, 97. He has left behind him 140 children, grandchildren, and great grand-children.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J. of the York Hotel, 54.—The Rev. Mr. Harrison, vicar of St. John's, Margate, 72.—Mr. John Hopley, 46.—Mrs. Fox.

At Knowsley Hall, Mrs. Brown, forty-five years housekeeper in the family of the Earl of Derby, 65.

At Wigan, Mr. Peter Gaskell, 36.

At Ditton, Mr. John Craven, 82.

At Winstanley Hall, near Urgan, Mrs. Bankes, wife of Meyrick B. esq. and daughter of the Rev. Edmund Lally, 37.

At Penny Bridge, near Ulverston, Mr. Matthew Glasse.

At Spridlington, Mr. George Grantham, 95. He had been clerk and sexton of the parish sixty-two years.

At Manchester, Mrs. Siddal.—Mr. William Spencer.—Mrs. Petty, wife of Mr. William P.

At Warrington, Mrs. Agnes Penketh.

At Preston, Mrs. Clough.—Mr. Kirby.

At Broughton, Miss Ellen Whitlord.

At Wavertree, Ellen, wife of Mr. George Welsh, 23.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Knutsford, the Rev. le Dixon, to Miss Drake, daughter of the late Thomas D. esq.

At Chester, Mr. James Ritson, of Liverpool, to Miss Hartley, daughter of Mr. William H.

At Sandbach, Benjamin Wilson, esq. of Ardwick, to Miss Mary Wilson.

At Prestbury, Joshua Wood, esq. of Macclesfield, to Mrs. Nicholls, relict of the late Mr. N. of Walsall.

At Runcorn, Mr. Knight, of Stafford, to Miss Margaret Parsons, of Rigly.

Died.] At Tarvin, of a mortification, occasioned by the bite of a dog, Mr. John Knott, 102.

At Chester, Mr. George Huxley.—Mr. Colin Robinson, 79.—Mrs. Briscoe.—Miss Crewe.

At Nantwich, Mr. George Stanton, comedian.

At Pulford, the Rev. T. Burrowes, rector of that place.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Scropton, Mr. William Kniveton, of Church Broughton, to Miss E. Manlove.

At Brassington, Mr. George Toplis, to Miss Mary Millington.

At Derby, Mr. John Fountain, to Miss Sarah Cockayne.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mr. John White, 74.—Mrs. White, wife of Mr. Thomas W. formerly a bookseller.

At Plumley, Mrs. Pedley, 71.

At Shardlow, Mrs. Moore, 54.

At Foston, Mr. Thomas Wall.

At Toadhole Furnace, Mr. William Hopkinson, 30.

At Mackworth, Mrs. Chambers, relict of the Rev. Mr. C. of Stretton-en-le-Fields, 75.

At Derby, Mr. W. H. Wood, first clerk in the banking house of Bellairs and Co. 32.—Mr. Robert Nurse, 69.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Elijah Adams, to Miss Catharine Abbott.—Francis Hart, esq. to Miss Huish, daughter of the late Mark H. esq.

Died.] At Mansfield, Mrs. Isabella Clarke, mistress of a boarding-school for young ladies, 76.

At Newark, Mrs. Shackles, 76.—Mr. Richard Kitchingman.

At Bullwell, on the day on which he completed his 80th year, Mr. Robert Walch.

At Bingham, Mr. Shilton, 72.

At Wilford, Miss Farnsworth, eldest daughter of Mr. F. of Nottingham.

At Nottingham, Mr. Barwick.—Mrs. Roughton, 88.—Mr. Furrows, 46.—Miss Maria Wright, 22.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Grimsby, Mr. Edward Carritt, to Miss Lister, only daughter of R. L. esq. mayor of Grimsby.

At Lincoln, Mr. Mumby, to Mrs. Malam. The bridegroom has nine children, and the bride eleven.

At Knaith, near Gainsborough, Captain T. Salmon, of the brig Mary Anne, to Mrs. Wressle.

At Gainsborough, Captain J. Gurnill, of the Resolution sloop, York Trader, to Miss Palethorpe, daughter of Mr. P. of Newark, Notts.

Died. At Louth, on Good Friday, aged 68, Mrs. Uvedale, relict of the late Rev. Robert U. D.D. rector of Langton, near Spilsby. She was the daughter of Bennet Langton, esq. of Langton, by Diana his wife, daughter of Edmund Turner, esq. of Stoke Rochford. It is remarkable that this lady had often expressed a desire that, when she died, it might be on a Good Friday.—Mr. William Arliss, 72.—Thomas Phillips, junior, esq. a member of the corporation, and trustee of several charitable societies, 61.—Mrs. Howe.

At Blatherwick, near Stamford, Mrs. Wilkinson, third daughter of Henry O'Brien, esq. She was subject to epileptic fits, and was found dead in the drawing-room, where she had been left alone only a few minutes.

At Brigg, John Goodwin, esq. 66.—Harry Bentley, esq. 72.

At Donington, Joseph Dods, gent. 70.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Kennington, 89.—Mrs. Dunning, wife of Captain D. of the brig Polly, London trader.

At Lincoln, Mr. Charles Seeley, 41.—Mr. Samuel Hall, 22.—Mrs. Skelton.—Miss Ann Jones, aged 17, apprentice to Miss Elizabeth Lievesley, of this city, milliner. She swallowed poison that day at noon, and expired about six in the evening. By the evidence of Miss Lievesley, the young lady was at times remarkably low-spirited, and betrayed such symptoms of unhappiness as to alarm the family. This evidence induced the jury to give a verdict of lunacy.

At Heckington, Mr. William Bowles, 80.

At Langton, near Wragby, Miss Bartholomew.

At Cockerington, St. Leonards, Mrs. Thorpe, 71.

At Crowle, Harriott Thomasino, youngest daughter of the late Horace Cattaneo, esq. 27.

At Bracebridge, near Lincoln, the Rev. Mr. Norton.

At Grantham, Mr. Alderman Hemingway.

At Spalding, Dr. John Wilson, who for twenty years practised in that town with great credit as a physician.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married. At Kegworth, Mr. John Attenborough, to Miss Shepperson.

At Leicester, S. Bankart, esq. to Miss Stevens, eldest daughter of Richard S. esq.—Mr. J. Phillips, in the banking house of Mansfield and Co. to Miss Hackett.—Mr. B. Jackson, to Miss Price, daughter of Mr. P. proprietor of the Leicester Journal.

Died. At Hinckley, William Francis, second son of major general Stapleton, and nephew to Lord le Despencer.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. E. S. Pestell, attorney, whose extensive legal knowledge, and indefatigable zeal, justified the selection of him for the conducting of many important

transactions as well public as private; whose love of literature and the arts, coupled with liberal manners and an easy unaffected address, rendered his society generally desirable; and who amidst his other pursuits, did not neglect to study and observe the law, by which men shall be judged hereafter.

At Leicester, Mrs. Suinfew.—Mrs. Deakin, wife of Mr. D. 81.—Mr. Read, superintendent of the Union Canal.—Mrs. Chawner, 77.—Anne, third daughter of Mr. Bradley, merchant, 23.—Mr. John Loseby.—Mrs. Fox, relict of Mr. F. formerly an eminent surgeon.

At Kegworth, Catharine, relict of the Rev. Robert Ingram, vicar of Wormingford and Boxted, Essex, 81.

At Tiltowon the Hill, Jane, the only daughter of Mr. Sikes.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The premium, offered for the present year, 1809, by the Newcastle under Lyne and Pottery Agricultural Society, are as follow:

1. For the best prepared and cleanest fallow for wheat, not less than ten acres, on lands not adapted for the cultivation of green crops, ready to be viewed before the 15th of September next, a gold medal or ten guineas.

2. For raising, in the year 1809, the best crop of turnips, in every respect, to be thoroughly cleansed from weeds, and properly and equally thinned by hoeing no less than three acres, a silver medal, cup, or five guineas.

3. For raising, in the year 1809, the greatest quantity of cabbages, of the best quality, for the purpose of feeding cattle, a silver medal or three guineas.

4. For growing, in the year 1809, by field culture, the greatest quantity of carrots, of the best quality, not less than three acres, a silver medal or three guineas.

5. To the person, who shall quickset, in the best manner, the greatest quantity of dead or barren fence, before the 1st of May, 1810, two guineas.

6. To the person, being tenant of the estate, who shall drain, in the best and most durable manner, not less than six acres of land, between the 25th of March, 1809, and the 1st of May, 1810, a silver medal or five guineas; and an additional premium of two guineas offered by the executors of the late marquis of Stafford, if done by a tenant at rack rent.

7. To the person, being owner of the estate, who shall drain, in like manner, not less than six acres of land, within the like time, a silver medal or five guineas.

8. To the person, who, between the 1st of January, 1809, and the 1st of January, 1810, shall improve not less than two acres of meadow or pasture land, not usually overflowed in times of flood, by throwing water over it, in the most judicious and equal manner. A silver cup or seven guineas; and two guineas more offered by the executors of the late Marquis

Marquis of Stafford, if done by a tenant at rack rent.

9. To the person who shall, in the year 1809, make in a substantial and durable manner, the best reservoir in his farm, for the reception of dung water, either for floating or carrying off in carts, a silver medal, cup, or five guineas.

10. To the person, who shall lay down for permanent pasture, not less than six acres of land, in the best manner and cleanest from weeds, and sowed with clover and grass seeds, the same to be viewed in May, 1810, a silver cup or seven guineas.

11. To the person who shall in the year 1809, improve by marling on the green sward, in the best and most effectual manner, not less than eight acres of land, a silver cup or seven guineas.

12. To the person who shall, in the year 1809, improve by marling on the fallow, in the best and most effectual manner, not less than five acres of land, to be viewed before the marl is turned under, a silver cup or five guineas.

13. To the person who shall exhibit, in 1809, the best clover root, growing on lands which shall have borne cabbages or turnips in 1807, such crop consisting of not less than four acres, and to be viewed by the 12th of June next, a silver cup or five guineas.

14. To the person, who shall exhibit the best crop of wheat, growing on lands which shall have borne cabbages or turnips in 1808, and clover in 1809, such crop consisting of not less than four acres, and to be viewed in July 1810, a silver cup or five guineas.

N.B. No person, except subscribers to this society, can be entitled to any of the foregoing premiums.

Married.] At Mayfield, William Greaves, M.D. of Derby, to Miss Evans, only daughter of the Rev. William E.

Died.] At West Broomwck, Mr. Elwell, 71.

At Great Barr Hall, Mr. Whitby, 78.

At Burriem, in the Potteries, Mrs. Bagnal, of the Leopard Inn.

At Newcastle, Mr. Samuel Halton, an alderman of that borough. He served the office of mayor in 1793.—Mr. Richard Barley.

At the Park House, near Ashley, Mr. Dean.

At Betley, Mrs. Harlaston.

At Finney Green, Mrs. Steel, wife of Mr. George S.

At the Over Heamies, near Eccleshall, Mr. Richard Blakeman, 42.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Downing, wife of Mr. D. Mercer, of Nantwich.

At Golden Hill, Mr. Bridgwood.

At Lane End, Mr. Hartle.—Mr. James Goodwin.

At Lane Delph, Mr. Richard Forrester, a serjeant in the local militia. His eldest son was entered in the same grave with him.

At Berkswich, Mrs. William Jackson, 49.

At Lichfield, aged 71, the Rev. James Falconer, D.D. archdeacon of Derby, divinity-lecturer, a prebendary of Gaia Minor in the cathedral church of Lichfield, rector of Thorpe-Constantine, in the county of Stafford, vicar of Lullington, in Derbyshire, and for many years, an able, active, and upright magistrate; respected and esteemed in the various departments of his useful and valuable life.—In the 66th year of her age, Anna Seward, a lady distinguished for her talents in various works of literature. She was the daughter of the late Rev. Thomas S. rector of Eyam, Derbyshire, prebendary of Salisbury, and canon residentiary of Lichfield. From this parent she received an excellent education. She early discovered symptoms of a rhyming propensity, and becoming acquainted with the late Lady Miller, of Bath Easton, was a frequent, and sometimes a successful candidate for the myrtle wreath of the poetic institution of that villa. Her first regular publication was a beautiful elegy on Captain Cook, which together with an ode to the Sun, a Bath-Easton prize poem, was published in a quarto pamphlet in 1780. The following year she produced a monody on her gallant and amiable friend Major André; and it is said that Dr. Darwin, speaking of this poem, and that on Captain Cook, used to style her the inventress of Epic elegy. Her subsequent productions have been, a poem to the memory of Lady Miller; Louisa, a poetical novel; an ode on General Elliot's return from Gibraltar; Llangollen Vale, with other poems; Sonnets and Horatian Odes; and a Life of Dr. Darwin. [*Further particulars will be given in our next.*]

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Harborne, John, the eldest son of Joseph Freeman, esq. of Pedmore Hall, Worcestershire, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late William Caslep, esq. of the Ravenhurst, Staffordshire.

At Stratford on Avon, the Rev. Thomas Wyndham, of Hinton, Hants, to Anne, eldest daughter of Walter Stubbs, esq.

At Aston, John Reames, esq. of Bristol, to Anne Isabella, second daughter of Mr. William Whitmore.

Died.] On Sunday the 26th of March, aged 21 years, Miss Shuckburgh, daughter of Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, baronet, of Shuckburgh Park. The following are the circumstances relating to the very melancholy death of this truly amiable and accomplished young lady: Lieutenant Sharp, of the Bedfordshire militia, with the other officers of that regiment, quartered at Daventry, frequently visited at Shuckburgh Park, during which visits, Mr. Sharp formed or professed to have formed an attachment for Miss Shuckburgh. As soon as the baronet perceived that Mr. Sharp's attentions to Miss Shuckburgh wore the appearance of particularity, he enquired into his character and connections, and finding neither such as he approved, he communicated the intelligence he had received respecting them

them to his daughter, and immediately desired Mr. Sharp to discontinue his visits at the park, as he would no longer be received there. Miss Shuckburgh also wrote to him to the same effect, and desired him to return her letters. From that moment he seems to have conceived the dreadful idea of destroying her and himself, for his answer to her was "You shall have your letters and I will have revenge—revenge is sweet, and revenge arising from disappointed love is most inveterate." Defeated in his hopes of obtaining the object of his wishes, he by excessive drinking worked himself up to the highest pitch of frenzy, during which he meditated the horrid deed which he afterwards perpetrated. As an interchange of letters was to take place, it was agreed between them that they should be left in a summer house a short distance from the mansion. About half past seven o'clock in the morning, Miss Shuckburgh was observed by the butler to go out of the house with a parcel of letters in her hand, which excited his curiosity and induced him to watch her. She went towards the summer-house, and he took a circuitous way to the same spot. As soon as he got to the door he heard two voices, and the first words which he distinctly heard were those of Miss Shuckburgh saying No—no—no, in answer as he supposed to a proposal of elopement. A pistol was immediately fired and one fell—the butler was about to open the door, when in the space of two seconds another pistol was fired and the other fell; the butler then alarmed the family, and on opening the door, Miss Shuckburgh and Mr. Sharp were found lifeless on the floor. The two letters of the 24th and 26th of March, addressed by Mr. Sharp to Miss Shuckburgh, found un-opened in the summer house after the shocking event, prove beyond all doubt that the interview which ended in this sad catastrophe was on Miss Shuckburgh's part fortuitous; that she had not the least expectation of seeing Mr. Sharp, but went solely for the purpose of leaving the letters she had received from him, and of carrying away those she had written. They were as follow:

"Friday, March 24, 1809.

"Caroline! O my beloved Caroline! I can but a short time longer endure your cruel scorn; prepare to hear the worst of me, and take care of yourself. O! my heavens! how loth I am to die, but you compel me to leave you; for, was ever the time to come when you would have no parents to oppose your will, I dare not, cannot think you would make me happy. I wish once more to read your dear letters, and then, on my honour, I will bring them to the cave to-morrow night, and shall expect to find mine in the same place on Sunday night. If you love me, tell me where you are going on Monday with Frank and your dear father. Your professions of love are as ardent as I could possibly wish; would to God that your actions were as convincing;

then, indeed, I should be happy. Caroline, my fate is certain; I am sorry you will not let me live; I am no child in my determination; when once fixed, it is immovable; I have no earthly things to live for, for you will never be mine. so I will seek another and a better world. I can now again scarcely believe you love me, as you will not trust me with your sweet letters, but I shall soon be insensible to every thing; and on my word you may depend on my putting them at the cave some time to-morrow night. When I am dead, read them over, and judge of my delight when I received them; and of my anguish to be obliged to give them up. My preparations to quit this world take up so much of my time, that I cannot say more, than God bless you! and may he for ever protect you from the miserable awful end of your truly faithful and affectionate, though wretched,

PHILIP A. S.

"I implore and supplicate your prayers; and most fervently and sincerely will I pray, in my last moments, that you may never feel the least remorse of conscience, as the cause of my suicide, for it was in your power, and your's only, to save me, but you treat with disdain all my arguments. Adieu, for ever adieu.

P. A. S.

"I came so fully assured of seeing you last night, that I was not prepared to die, or indeed I should. I acknowledge you have good grounds to treat my threats so slightly, but the time will come when you may see my resolution is not to be shaken. What would have been your feelings (if you have any feelings), had you found me with my brains blown out at the cave this morning, which certainly would have been the case, had I not put such confidence in your coming to meet me? O! for shame, Caroline; so long as the gentlemen were over their wine, not to spare me one short moment, to make my death easy; but I forgive you, nor will I repine at my unhappy lot. Had you seen my brains scattered on the earth, you could have taken my letter from my cold hand, and read it with composure, without shedding a pitying tear.

P. A. S."

Extracts from the letter, dated Sunday morning, two o'clock, March 26, 1809.

"Now that I have settled, as well as my agitated mind will allow me, all my earthly affairs, I will devote my last sad moments to my ever and for ever beloved Caroline, provided the contents of your letter, I expect to find at the cave, does not compel me to kill you, as well as myself, which I hope in heaven it will not. I came firmly resolved to die; I have exerted all my energy to live; but without you it cannot be; all my religion and fortitude I had used to possess, has now left me; and indeed I am a wretched mortal; and yet I feel not the least fear of death, but can with pleasure and composure quit this life, for it is impossible I can suffer more; and if you doubt me still, which I shall

shall believe you do, if you say one other word about your letters, I think I shall be tempted to take you with me, to that other and that better world you talk so much about; where we shall be united, never, never to part; then, indeed, we shall enjoy that bliss your cruel parents deny us here; but I fervently hope your letter will be kind, and give me another solemn vow never to be another's; then I can die alone and contented; but if you give me room to suspect that you will ever become any one's wife but mine, the thought will be certain death."

"I am contented to die, and fervently do I hope you may be able to live, and live happy, and sometimes think of me. I have from my heart and soul forgiven all who have injured me, and hope they will grant me their forgiveness. I feel not the least resentment against any one, and I feel I can die happy."

A short note, containing only the following expressions, was found in Mr. Sharp's pocket, after his death:—"Caroline, Caroline, shame, shame upon you; not one kind line at parting, cruel, cruel girl, adieu for ever!" But it is supposed that on seeing her come at a distance, he hastily thrust it into his pocket, and wrote in pencil the following words, which were found lying in the room:—"I cannot live, and feared I should not have had resolution. I shall do it with more composure than I could have possibly expected."

The letters written to Miss Shuckburgh were scattered about the room; those written by her were sealed up under cover directed to Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, and placed in a cupboard in the summer-house. The pistol with which Mr. Sharp shot Miss Shuckburgh, he threw to the opposite end of the room; that with which he destroyed himself lay close by his right hand: he had two other loaded pistols, one in his pocket, and the other was placed by the letters in the cupboard—he had also six bullets in his pocket. The coroners inquest was held the next day, and a verdict was returned of lunacy respecting Mr. Sharp, and that Miss Shuckburgh died by his hand. She was not at all disfigured by the shot, there being no appearance of it but the small perforation where the bullet penetrated, which was on the left side of her head. A more angelick corpse was never seen, as in life, so in death, her countenance exhibited a smile of complacency. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Shuckburgh, on Monday the 3d of April. The amiable and virtuous life of this young lady, is the only source of consolation which her distressed family and friends have under this extraordinary and most afflictive occurrence.

At Chesterfield, Mr. John White, 74.

At Tackbrook, in the 101st year of his age, Thomas Smith, esq. His benevolence to the poor caused him to be sincerely regretted by all those who knew him. He retained his faculties to the last moment, and

used to walk twenty miles a-day to superintend his farms, and performed that arduous task in the week preceding his death.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Wright.—Edward, the youngest son of Mr. Thomas Webb.—William Beach, M. D.—Mr. Richard Pilcher, attorney. He married a sister of the late Col. Montresor, of the royal engineers.—Mrs. Langston, 76.—Mr. John Jones.—Mrs. Beardsmore.—Mr. Bartholomew Redfern, 69.—Mr. W. Styles, many years proprietor of the Royal Hotel.

At Bulkington, the Rev. Edward Nason, curate of that place.

At Dudley, Mr. William Reeve.

At Coventry, Mrs. Woodroffe, 76.—Mr. Timothy Francis.—Miss Jane Parker.

At Camphill, Miss Hadley.

At Stratford upon Avon, Miss Ann Kinnell, 25.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, S. Sampson, esq. of London, to Mrs. Crump, relict of the Rev. Henry C. late of Leighton, in this county.

Died.] At Berghill, Mrs. Smith, 88.

At Newport, Mrs. Baddeley, wife of Mr. B. surgeon.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Robert Webster.—Mr. Francis Pritchard, 89.—Mrs. Hughes.—Mrs. Orme, 80; and on the following day her brother, Mr. Daniel Powell.—Mr. Davies.

At Stoke, aged 24, Mr. John Wright, son of Mr. William W. of the Swan inn. His death is attributed to having eaten a few muscles, shortly after which he was seized with violent pains in the abdomen, sickness, fever, constipation, and other symptoms, denoting inflammation of the bowels; the most able medical men were immediately called in, but their efforts were of no avail; he languished three days in great pain, until the period of his dissolution.

At West Coppice, John Smitheman, esq.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Ivory, 42.—Mr. Jackson, 35.—Mr. Price, officer of excise.—Mrs. Edwards.—Mr. Hassal, 70.

At Iscoyd, Mrs. Congreve, 69.

At the Citadel, near Hawkstone, George Downward, esq. many years steward to the late Sir Richard Hill, and, since his decease, to Sir John Hill, bart. He executed the charge committed to him with the greatest integrity, punctuality, and diligence; and his loss will be severely felt, not only by his widow and children, to whom he was an affectionate husband and indulgent father, but also by his employer, and by all other persons with whom he had any transactions.

At Market Drayton, Mr. Brazier, banker.

At All Stretton, Moses Luther, esq.

At Smethcott, Mr. Rogers.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Worcester, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the children of the labouring class of society in that city, it was resolved

solved to open a subscription for the purpose of establishing a school, for the gratuitous education of poor children in useful learning and morality, on the plan of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster.

Married.] At Powick, Robert Stone, esq. of Somer's Hall, Derby, to Miss Blew, daughter of John B. esq.

At King's Norton, Mr. John Crowley, to Miss Ann Ingram, daughter of Mr. William J. sen. of Withwood Farm.

At Malvern, the Rev. William Raine, to Miss Parker.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Ann Chaltoner.—Mr. Richard Incell, 69.—Mr. Biddle.

At Redditch, Mrs. Millward, sen. relict of James M. esq. 66.

At Tunnel Hill, Upton, Miss Mary Robinson, 38.

At Dudley, aged 49, Mrs. Parsons, wife of Mr. Daniel Parsons. She submitted her understanding to the claims of the truth as it is in Jesus; and her deportment in private life, and amidst every day's occurrences, attested the sincerity of her faith and obedience. In the circle of her family and neighbourhood, her character was the object of more than ordinary esteem and admiration. It was her happiness to render others happy. Her kind and tender heart easily melted at human woes, and in works of mercy she was unwearyed; but her wisdom and discrimination were equal to her benevolence. She was ever more anxious to afford permanent, than immediate, relief; studying to remove the cause of suffering, and to prevent its recurrence. From a deep sense of the importance of early instruction, she distinguished herself by her attention to the improvement of the rising generation; and in her lamented death, the children of the poor especially, have lost a protectress and a friend, who will with difficulty be replaced. In the chamber of sickness, her Christian graces shone forth with a most engaging lustre, and piety and faith obtained a signal triumph over nature. With holy submission, and strong and animating hope, she awaited the appointed time, and at length sunk into that sleep by which, through the divine mercy, her powers of activity and enjoyment will, as she humbly trusted, be unspeakably recruited and enlarged. While we cherish the sweet yet melancholy remembrance of the past, let us bow with reverence to the mysterious will of God, reposing ourselves on the assurance, welcome, beyond description, to the frail and mourning offspring of the dust, that human virtue shall not perish, and that beyond the vale of death, there is "a better country," where languor, disease, and suffering, will be unknown, and where friends will never part.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Goodrich, Mr. Powell, of Ross, to Miss Hughes.

Died.] At Hereford, in his 76th year, John Cam, esq. receiver-general for the

county, and formerly fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; in which university, after a residence of ten years, he completed his education for the profession of medicine, which he afterwards exercised with great celebrity and success.

At Ross, Mrs. Dew, sister of the late Daniel D. esq. 82.—Mrs. Aveline, relict of Samuel A. esq.—Mrs. Barrow, relict of Mr. Jonathan B. 82.—Mrs. Prosser, relict of Mr. Charles P.

At Much Marcle, near Ledbury, aged 46, the Rev. James Roberts, D.D. one of the chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, rector of Abbey Dore, and vicar of Much Marcle. The affability of his manners, and his liberality of conduct, as well on the difficult subject of tythes, as on other occasions, procured him the esteem of the higher orders of his neighbours and parishioners; whilst his unbounded generosity towards the poor equally engaged their respect and affections. In his friendships he was warm and sincere; and if his natural spirits and vigour of constitution sometimes carried him beyond the strict lines of prudence and discretion, no malignant passions harboured in his bosom, and the regrets which accompany his death will be numerous and lasting.

At Weston under Penyard, Mr. Edward Tovey, 81.

At Wickton, near Leominster, Mr. Harris, sen. 76.

At Leominster, Mr. Francis Jones.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Warmley, Mr. John Davis.

At Stow, Mr. Charles.

At Cirencester, Mr. William Townsend.

At St. Briavell's, Mr. Thomas Kear.

At Tormarton, Charles, second son of Mr. Brookman.

At Wickwar, Mr. Carew.

At Little Sodbury House, W. H. T. Conrand.

At Stratton, near Cirencester, the Rev. Clement Glynn, rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts.

At Bank's Fees House, Sophia, wife of Daniel Raymond Barker, esq.

At Gloucester, Stephen Woodfield, esq. 84.—Mr. William Dunn, one of the officers of the corporation of this city, 59.—Mrs. Hopton, of the Lamb.—Mrs. Hannah Palmer, 90.—John Parker, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county.

At Painswick, Mrs. Amelia Roberts.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Hayter.—Miss Sperry, 15.

At Draycott's Mill, Mrs. White.

At Duderidge, near Stroud, Mr. Thomas Summers, 22.

At Stroud, Mrs. Elizabeth Winnett.

At Slimbridge, Mr. Thomas French, 23.

OXFORDSHIRE.

On the night of the 4th of April, the house of the Rev. Mr. Moulde, at the village of Hackley, was consumed by fire, with stabling,

stabling, &c. and four other houses adjoining. Two horses were burnt; it is supposed that damages to the amount of 5000*l.* were sustained, and the premises were all uninsured.

Married.] At Henley on Thames, James Philip Hewlett, A. M. of Magdalen-college, Oxford, to Miss Esther Beuzewille, daughter of Peter B. esq.

At Oxford, Henry Towsey, esq. to Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. Benj. Rudge, late rector of Wheatfield.

At Drayton, Mr. William Floyd, of Oxford, to Miss Ann Stephens.

At Fulbrook, T. Justice, esq. of Appleford, Berks, to Miss Hunt.

Died.] At Witney, Mrs. A. Fox.

At Watlington, Miss Stringer.

At Oxford, Mrs. Haynes, wife of Mr. Stephen H. 27.—Mr. John Taylor.—Miss Moorsom, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-colonel M. of the royal marines, 17.

At Alvescott, Mrs. Nalder, sen.

At Bampton, John Mender, esq.

At Headington, Mrs. Hannah Smith, 31.

At Dorchester, Mrs. Sheen, 65.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Iver, Spurgeon Farrer, esq. of Cole Brayfield, to Mrs. Mitford, relict of Capt. M. of the royal navy, and daughter of the Hon. David Anstruther, of Huntsmere Park.

At West Wycomb, — Doyle, esq. of London, to Miss Crowther, daughter of Watkin C. esq. of Plomer Green, near High Wycomb.

At High Wycomb, Mr. R. Plaistowe, of Loudwater, to Miss Badcock, of Handy Cross.

At Stony Stratford, E. A. Worley, esq. to Miss Drayson.

Died.] At Thornham Hall, the seat of Thomas Shepherd, esq. Mrs. Gurney.

Mr. Gwillim, of Wendover. He was found dead on the road between that place and Aylesbury, and is supposed to have fallen from his horse in an apoplectic fit.

At Newport Pagnel, Mrs. Sarah Tye, 77.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. Thomas Bergus, rector of Reedwith Barkway, and of Treyford, Sussex. He was a justice of the peace for the county, and while officiating in that capacity was seized with convulsive spasms, and expired in a few hours.

At Bushey, M. Madan, esq. only surviving son of the late Rev. Mr. M. of Epsom, Surry.

At Hitchin, Mr. James Haycock.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Milton, Edward Bowles Symes, esq. of Lincoln-college, Oxford, to Mary Anne, only daughter of W. Jemmett, esq. of Milton-house, near Tetsworth, Oxfordshire.

At Oundle, Mr. Rusher, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Ball.

At Moulton, Mr. Thomas Easton, of Northampton, to Miss Sarah Barber.

At Northampton, Mr. Henry Marshall, of

Newport Pagnel, Bucks, to Mrs. Locket, daughter of the late Alderman Gudgeon, of the former place.

Died.] At Wellingborough, John Arden, esq. late major in the 3d dragoons, eldest son of the late Rev. John A. of Longcroft Hall, Staffordshire.

At Daventry, Mr. George Houghton, many years master of the Swan inn, 80.

At Kettering, Mrs. Dexter, relict of Mr. D. attorney, 80.

At Marston St. Laurence, William Walmsley, gent.

At Blatherwick, Mrs. Wilkinson, third daughter of Henry O'Brien, esq. She was subject to epileptic fits, and was found dead in the drawing-room, where she had been left alone for a few minutes.

At Great Weldon, William, eldest son of William Bellamy, gent. 14.

At Watford Gap, Miss Catharine Payne.

At Burton Latimer, the Rev. Samuel Barwick, upwards of fifty years rector of that parish, 77. His acts of bounteous and unwearied munificence were almost incredible, and so void of ostentation, that the source whence they flowed were often unknown. To mention one instance from among many, he some time since sent an anonymous donation of 1000*l.* to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and till his death it is believed that they never knew who was the donor. Among his parishioners his acts of kindness and charity were incessant; and it might literally be said of him, that "he went about doing good."

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. William Faux, jun. of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, to Miss Susan Rugely, youngest daughter of the late Matthew R. esq. of Potton, Bedfordshire.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. E. M. Harris, 73.

At Alconbury, Mr. William Goodwin.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subjects for the Members' Prizes for this year are:—For the Senior Bachelors, "Quænam præcipue valeant ad Imperium stabiliendum?" For the Middle Bachelors, "Anue historia vera (ex. gr. Sidnæ, a Zouch scripta atque nuper edita) plus valeat quam fabulosa (ex. gr. Grandisoni, a Richardsono conficta), ad hominum mores bene formandos?"

The prize proposed by the Norrisian Professor for the best dissertation on "The Christian Sabbath," is this year adjudged to William Bolland, M. A. of Trinity-college.

Married.] At Haddenham, the Rev. Joseph Fayer, of Somersham, Huntingdonshire, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. John Clay.

At Cambridge, Samuel Fiske, esq. of Saffron Walden, to Lettice, eldest daughter of the late William Roberts.

At Linton, Mr. Messenger, of Croydon, Surry, to Miss Hand, of the Crown Inn, Linton.

At Grantchester, Philip Ingersel, esq. of Thetford, Norfolk, to Miss Matthews.

Died.] At Walsutton, near Wisbeach, on Saturday the 8th inst. in the 48th year of his age, Mr. James Climenson: on the Tuesday following, at the same age, Mrs. Mary C. his wife; on the 13th they were both buried in one grave: and at four o'clock the next morning died Ann, their second daughter, aged 19. To add to this scene of desolation, nine orphans remain to bemoan their loss!

At Madingley, Mrs. Phypers, 68.

At Isleham, Mrs. Hills, 73.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Gee, wife of Mr. Robert G. solicitor, 61.—Mrs. Ann Short, 72.—Mr. Richard Gates, one of the common council of this corporation, 76.—Miss Maria Carter.

At March, Elizabeth, wife of Owen Gray, esq. 41.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, the Rev. John Newton, of London, to Miss Neale.

Abbot Upcher, esq. of Tompson, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Wilson, of Kirby Cane.

Mr. C. Gillett, eldest son of Mr. G. of Mutford Hall, Suffolk, to Miss Howard, daughter of Mr. R. H. of Brighton, in this county.

John Wright, esq. of Kilverstone Lodge, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Z. Rose, rector of Broughton and Draughton, Northamptonshire.

Philip Ingersoll, esq. of Thetford, to Miss Matthews, of March, in the Isle of Ely.

Died.] At Harleston, Mrs. Sewell, wife of Mr. S. bookseller.

At Hapton, Mr. J. Hart, 78.—Miss Tromlett, daughter of the Rev. Mr. T.

At Walpole, St. Andrews, Mr. Robert Twidley.

At Hingham, Mrs. Evans, relict of Captain E. of the 23d regiment, daughter of the late G. Ridley, D. D.

At Norwich, Mr. John Brown, upwards of 28 years beadman of the Cathedral of that city, 76.—Mr. Robert Ninham, painter, a young artist of promising abilities.—Mr. Burney Bowles.—Mrs. Mary Hennant, wife of Mr. H. 81.—Mr. Absalom Shalders, jun. 35.—Mrs. Mary Wilcockson.

At Diss Heywood, Mr. John Fisher, 31.—Mrs. Warman, 26.

At Field Dalling, Robert Thomlinson esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Robert, T. of Cley, next the sea.

At Bungay, Mrs. Elizabeth Kingsbury.

At Mautly, near Yarmouth, Mrs. Pearce.

At Rollesby Hall, Mrs. Mapes, wife of Edmund M. esq.

At Bedingham, Mrs. Knights, 39.

At Loddon, Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. James C.

At Swanton Navers, Mr. Dew, second son of Mr. T. D.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Robert Clayton, esq. of Sibton, to Miss Clark, of Yoxford.

Died.] At Hoxne Hall, the lady of Sir Thomas Hagelrigge, bart. 70.

At Bury, the Rev. Frederick Barnwell.—Simon Cumberland, esq. 71.—Mrs. Alderton.

At Brockford, Miss Chilton.

At Hoxne, Frances, widow of Ezekiel Rivett esq. many years steward to Sir Thomas Hagelrigge bart. 66.

At Edwardstone Hall, Mr. Isaac Sparrow, 70.

At Lowestoft, Elizabeth youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Temple, of Northwood Place.

At Stradbroke, Miss Holland, daughter of Mr. John H.

At Beckles, Mrs. S. Verdor, 63.

At Denston, John Hammond esq. 69.

At Parham, Mrs. E. Bewer, 92.

At Hawstead, Mr. Henry Smith, 21.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Cupford, Wm. Meeke Farmer, esq. to Miss Frances Barstow.

At Onger, Mr. Potter, surgeon, to Miss Gilbert.

William Berkely, esq. second son of the Rev. Dr. B. of Writtle, to Lucy Frederica, youngest daughter of John Richard Comyns, esq. late of Hylands.

At Gosfield, ——— Gage, esq. to Miss O'Donald, niece to the Marchioness of Buckingham.

At South Weald, Timothy Dockuray, esq. to Miss S. Delrenham, of Brook-street, Brentwood.

Deed.] At Stanted Hall, Bailey Heath, esq. Having died without a will, a property of 160,000l. devolves to his three sisters.

At Chigwell, Captain Joseph Honyman, of the Royal Marines.

At West Mersea, J. Spurden, esq. 55.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Wm. Stuart, Lieutenant and quarter-master in the Royals. He cut his throat in a fit of insanity.—Mr. George Bently.—Mr. Wm. Reed, organist, and deputy provincial grand master of Free Masons for the county.—Mr. Wm. Carwell, formerly master of the Saracen's Head Inn, 73.

At Colchester, Lieut. Robert C. Steed, of the Royal Artillery Gunner Drivers.—Mrs. Broadley.—Mrs. Jacklin, 65.

At Maldon, Mrs. Goslett, 53.

At Wetherfield, Mr. Thomas Fitch.

At Ferling, Mrs. Wood.

At Billericay, Mrs. Oates.

At Cold Norton, Mrs. Grant.

At Tilty Grange, Mr. Wm. Norris.

At Nayland, Mr. James Potter, of the Queen's Head Inn, 47.

At Dedham, the Rev. T. L. Grimwood D. D. rector of Brandeston, Norfolk, many years master of the Grammar School, Dedham, and lecturer of that place.

At Hornchurch, Mr. Francis W. Mirrle, only

only son of the late J. P. Mircle, esq. of Gravesend, 22.

At Boxford, Mrs. Salter, wife of Mr. S. surgeon

At Harwich, P. W. Deane, esq. 38.

KENT.

Married.] At Faversham, Captain Thomas Baines, of the 6th regiment of foot, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Athelstan Stephens, esq.

At Lewisham, William Hayley, esq. of Felpham, Sussex, to Mary, third daughter of John Welford, esq. of Blackheath.

At Dover, Robert Dalgleish, esq. of Middle Scotland-yard, London, to Miss Collett, daughter of Samuel C. esq.

At Gravesend, Captain Henry Bellingham, of the Bengal army, to Miss Henrietta Elizabeth Cruden.

At Chatham, Captain Peter Douglas, R.N. son of Admiral D. to Miss Moriarty, daughter of Admiral M.

At Mersham, Major Wilkins, of the 35th regiment of Light Infantry, to Jane, daughter of Edward Hughes, esq.

Died.] At Harbledown near Canterbury, Thomas Benson, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Buckingham B. and nephew to the Earl of Tankerville.

At New Romney, the Rev. William Wing Fowle, rector of Ivy church and Burmarsh.

At Lenham, Mrs. Lucy Coombes.

At Bethersden, Mrs. Martha Chambers.—Mr. Daniel Buss, 70.

At Rainham, Mr. R. Featherston, master of the Green Lion Inn.

At Ramsgate, Miss Thorpe, only daughter of Lady Susan Drew, by her first husband Joseph Thorpe, esq.—Mr. Smith, surgeon of the 2d Surry militia.

At Maidstone, Lieutenant E. Ranbin, of the East Suffolk militia, 32.

At Boley Hill House, Rochester, Mrs. Head, wife of J. R. H. esq.

At Chatham, Mr. D. Stanner, surgeon of the Royal Marines.

At Gravesend, Mr. G. Rackstraw, a very eccentric character, 80.—Mr. Newman.

At Margate, Mrs. Mussured, 56.

At Throwley, Mr. Twist, 80.

At Mersham, Mr. Richard Clarke, 69.

At Canterbury, Mr. William Pettitt, of the Coffee House, High street.—The Rev. John Riquieu, a French ecclesiastic, 74.—Mr. Benjamin Kelly.—Mr. Bisiker.—Mr. Henry Abrahams, 33.

At Lenton, Mrs Groombridge, 40.

At Challock, Mr. Thomas Mullen, 62.

At Elmston, Mr. Soutre, 85.

At Deal, Mr. Henry Hart, 33.

At Lewisham workhouse, Isaac Evans, well known about Sydenham and its neighbourhood, by the name of wry-necked Isaac. A short time previous to his death he confessed to being the cause of the death of a fellow-labourer of the name of Harvey. They had quarrelled at the Gypsy-house, but after settling

their differences departed together to their home, when he took an opportunity of knocking Harvey down, beat him unmercifully, and threw him into a hedge, where he was found the next morning, in a state of insensibility, in which state he continued two hours, and then died. He also confessed himself to have been one of three who murdered Mathews, the Dulwich Hermit; one of whom he said was dead, and the other at sea; but he did not mention their names.

HAMPSHIRE.

The physicians of Southampton have long been in the habit of giving their advice gratis to the poor of this town; but as in many instances their humane intentions are frustrated, owing to the poor objects who apply to them, not being able to pay for the medicines when made up, it is proposed to establish, by annual subscription, a dispensary, provided an adequate sum can be raised for the gratuitous distribution of medicines to those for whom no medical provision exists; a subscription has been opened for this benevolent purpose.

Married.] At Lockford, Wm. Morant, esq. of Appleshaw, to Miss Sarah Dowling.

Died.] At Southampton, Lady Hughes, relict of Admiral Sir Richard H.—Mrs. Mary Nicklin, 92.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Wm. S. esq. collector of the customs.—Mrs. Green.—Mr. Wm. Rogers, an eminent coach-proprietor, 63.

At Titchfield, John Adam Carter, esq. one of the aldermen of Portsmouth.

At Petersfield, Mr. James Whicher, surgeon.

At Winchester, J. Pyle, esq.—Mrs. Grater.—Mr. Fleetwood, solicitor.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. Colberne, surgeon, to Miss Ann Frances Stephens.

At Devizes, Major George Evans, major of brigade, to the forces in the Portsmouth district, to Miss Spalding, only child of Dr. S.

Died.] At Horningham, Miss Charlotte Bishop.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Ann Rothwell, sister of the late James R. esq.—Mr. A. Montgomery.—Mr. William Humphrey.

At Warminster, Mr. Thomas Evans, jun. 27.

At Telfont Mill, Mr. Goodfellow, 59.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Williams.

At Warminster, John Speed Frowd, esq. 39.

At Devizes, Mrs. Inmend.

At Mere, the Rev. Thomas Groves, rector of Weymouth.

BERKSHIRE.

The Wilts and Berks Canal is intended to be opened into the Thames at Abingdon, in the month of September next; by means of which, and the junction at Semington with the Kennet and Avon Canal, which communicates with the river Avon at Bath, there will be a complete inland water communication between Bristol and London.

Died.] At Newbury, Mrs. Graham, 84.

At

At Hurley Mill, Mrs. Willabs.
At Martin, near Hungerford, Mr. Randall.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Evercreech, John Bradshaw, esq. of Darcey Lever, Lancashire, to Miss C. M. Smith, second daughter of the late Samuel S. esq. M. P. for Ludgershall.

At Bath, Thomas Brooks, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster, to Mrs. West, relict of Thomas W. esq.

Died.] At Bruton, John Dampier, esq.

At Clifton, William Yeo, esq. an eminent apothecary, 47.

At Kensbridge, Mr. William Martin.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Shaftesbury, Mr. William Swaine, of North Cadbury, to Miss Oram.

Died.] At Sherborne, in the Alms House, John Mitchell, 103.

At Hatchland, near Bridport, Jane, eldest daughter of John Kettle, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, Mr. Norman, one of the proprietors of the Naval and Commercial Bank, to Miss Spry, daughter of Mr. S. surgeon.

At Exeter, Mr. George Richard, to Miss Mary Bowditch.

Died.] An Bradninch, Henry Bowden, esq. 75.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Truro, Mr. Lidgley, serjeant-major of the Truro volunteers, to Miss Guy.

Died.] At Autron Lodge, near Helston, Mr. Rogers, wife of Captain R. and daughter of the late Major Oldham, of the East India Company's service.

At Penryn, Mrs. Williams, relict of Mr. Daniel W. surgeon.

At Poughill, Mrs. Loveday Troed, wife of Thomas T. jun. esq.

At Mithian, in St. Agnes, Mrs. Nankivell, 97.

WALES.

Died.] At Montgomery, aged 90, Charles Jones, esq. grandfather to Maurice Jones, esq. recorder of that borough, and father to the late C. T. Jones, esq. treasurer of the county: he had filled the office, of high-bailiff of Montgomery several years.

At Brynbella, Denbigh, Gabriel Piozzi, esq. husband of the once celebrated Mrs. Thrale.

At Conway, the Rev. Hugh Williams, rector of Halkin, Flintshire, 58.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE capture of Oporto, a second time by the French, has thrown our British merchants resident there, into great confusion; they however have got safe to Lisbon, and all their property shipped off only three days before the arrival of the enemy, except three ships laden with fruit and wine, which have fallen into the hands of the French. We can, however, with pleasure assert, that at this time there remains in Bond, under the king's locks, nearly three years consumption of Port wine, so that any advance on the article, will be merely nominal, and should not be encouraged. We trust, that the arrival of Sir Arthur Wellesley at Lisbon, with the forces already there, and those just now gone out, will retake Oporto, out of the hands of our enemies. The Americans have taken off the embargo, with respect to neutral ports, but where the neutral ports are, we are really at a loss to know. The fact is, that America cannot do without our manufactures, nor can she send her produce, such as cotton-wool, indigo, tobacco, flax-seed, staves, ashes, &c. to any other part of the world, than to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and we trust this is an opening for their ships to make their way into British ports, as several have already arrived both here and at Liverpool, and many others are expected. King Louis of Holland has likewise taken off the embargo, as far as relates to neutral ports, and already several small vessels have arrived here, with every kind of Dutch merchandize, suited for our market. The article of Hollands, or rather Geneva, has lowered 1s. 6d. to 2s. 0d. per gallon, and a similar depression has taken place on all kinds of Dutch articles. The capture of Martinique, by the British forces, puts us into possession of one of the most productive islands in the West-Indies; the coffee of that island is equal in quality to the finest Java coffee, and their clayed sugar the most valuable of any in the world, for the sugar refiners, having undergone the first process in the island, exclusive of this, it becomes the more valuable to us, as it always was the rendezvous of the French ships of war and privateers in those seas.

The sugar market has rather advanced in price, good Jamaica's, sell from 74s. to 82s. per cwt.; rum 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per gallon; coffee, from 5l. 10s. to 6l. 12s. per cwt.; and cotton, 16d. to 18d. per pound; other produce in proportion.

At public sale the 6th instant, Messrs. Kymer and Co. sold 215 hogsheads Virginia Tobacco, from 6d. to 1s. 6d. pound; 70 bales and 50 rolls Turkey ditto, 6d. per pound. Very fine Virginia tobacco in demand and scarce.

In the last week no less than 3500 tons of Pork, 3300 tons of bacon, and 3100 tons of butter, were entered at our custom-house from Ireland; 14,000 gallons of brandy from France, and an immense quantity of wine from Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz and Madeira.

By the last ships from the Brazils, we find the markets there overstocked with all kinds of British manufactured goods, and several cargoes bonded for payment of the duties, which circumstance has damped the trade of Manchester, Birmingham, &c. We, however, expect the Americans will contrive to take off large quantities, under the mask of neutral property.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-Office, Water Works, and Brewery Shares, &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; 21st April, 1809.—London Dock Stock, 121l. per cent. West India ditto, 174l. ditto. East India ditto, 130l. ditto. Commercial ditto, 135l. ditto. Grand Junction Canal Shares, 154l. per share. Grand Surrey ditto, 80l. do. Kennet and Avon ditto, 4l. per share premium. Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 117l. per cent. Albion ditto, 58l. per share. Hope ditto, 6s. per share premium. Eagle ditto, par. Atlas ditto, par. Imperial Fire Assurance, 65l. per share. Kent ditto, 46l. per share premium. London Assurance Shipping, 21l. per share. Rock Life Assurance, 4s. to 5s. per share premium. Commercial Road Stock, 115l. per cent. London Institution, 84l. per share. Surrey ditto, par. South London Water Works, 40l. per share premium. East London ditto, 50l. ditto. West Middlesex ditto, 12l. 12s. ditto. Auction Mart, 30l. per share premium. West Country Fire Office, 3l. ditto. Lancaster Canal, 17l. per share. Golden Lane Brewery, 77l. ditto.

The following are the average prices of Navigable Canal Shares, &c. in April, 1809, at the office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, London.—The Staffordshire and Worcester Canal, 700l. dividing 40l. Net per Annum. Grand Junction, 15l. to 155l. River Trent, 65l. dividing 7l. per cwt. Monmouthshire, 106 to 105l. Ellesmere, 70l. Kennet and Avon, 23 to 22l. Wilts. and Berks. 27l. Ashby, 19l. Thames and Medway, 77l. with new subscription. West India Dock-Stock, 173 to 174. London Dock, 120l.

State of the Woollen Manufacture. From the Twenty-fifth of March, 1808, to the twenty fifth of March, 1809.

NARROW CLOTHS.

	Pieces.	Yards.
Milled this year	144,624, making	5,309,007
Last year	161,816	5,931,253
Decreased	17,192	622,246

BROAD CLOTHS.

Milled this year	279,859	9,050,970
Last year	262,021	8,422,143
Increase	17,855	628,827
		622,246

Total increase in yards 6,581

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Mar. 28th	31st.	April 4th.	7th.	11th	14th.	18th.	21st
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	33 0	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Ditto, Sight	32 5	32 5	32 5	32 5	32 5	32 5	32 5	32 5
Rotterdam, 2 Us.	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	11 4	10 4	10 4	10 4
Hamburgh, 2½ Us.	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Altona, 2½ Us. ..	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1
Paris, 1 day date..	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19
Ditto, 2 Us.....	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3
Bordeaux	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	31 3
Madrid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, effective ..	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, effective ..	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Bilboa	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo, per oz...	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Leghorn	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Genoa	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Venice	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Naples.....	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon.....	62	62	62	63	63	63	63	63
Oporto.....	63	63	63	64	64	64	64	64
Rio Janeiro.....	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Malta	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Gibraltar.....	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Dublin	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Cork	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker,
No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.
PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 27th of March to the 24th of April, both inclusive.

1809. MARCH	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols	Navy 5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Ct.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New n.	Excheq Bills.	Omniu.	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Tickets
27.	—	—	67 1/4	—	98 1/4	—	66 1/4	7 1/8	—	—	7 P.	—	—	—	9 P.	0 1/2 P.	67 1/2	22. 4. 0d
28.	—	—	67 3/4	—	98 1/4	—	66 1/4	7 1/8	—	—	6 P.	—	—	—	8 P.	0 1/2 P.	67 1/2	22. 4. 0d
29.	—	—	67 3/4	—	98 1/4	—	66 1/4	7 1/8	—	—	6 P.	—	—	—	8 P.	0 1/2 P.	67 1/2	22. 4. 0d
30.	—	—	67 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	—	7 1/8	—	—	9 P.	—	—	—	8 P.	—	67 1/4	22. 4. 0d
Apr. 1.	—	—	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	—	—	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	—	—	67 1/4	—	98 1/4	—	66 1/4	—	—	—	13 P.	73 1/2	—	—	10 P.	—	67 1/2	22. 4. 0d
5.	—	—	67 1/4	—	98 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	13 P.	—	—	—	11 P.	—	67 1/2	22. 4. 0d
6.	243	67 1/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	13 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68	22. 4. 0d
7.	—	67 1/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	16 P.	—	—	—	16 P.	—	68	22. 4. 0d
8.	243	67 1/4	68	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	15 P.	—	67 1/2	—	13 P.	—	68	22. 4. 0d
10.	—	67 1/4	68	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	14 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	—	67 1/2	22. 4. 0d
11.	244	67 1/4	68	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	14 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	—	68 1/2	22. 4. 0d
12.	—	67 1/4	68	82 1/2	99	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	14 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	—	68 1/2	22. 4. 0d
13.	244 1/2	67 1/4	68	82 1/2	99	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	14 P.	73 1/2	—	—	13 P.	—	68 1/4	22. 4. 0d
14.	—	67 1/4	68	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	185 1/2	14 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68 1/4	22. 4. 0d
15.	—	67 1/4	68	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	185 1/2	14 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68 1/4	22. 4. 0d
17.	—	67 1/4	68	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	13 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68 1/4	22. 4. 0d
18.	—	67 1/4	68	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	13 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68 1/4	22. 4. 0d
19.	—	67 1/4	68	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	185	12 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 1/4	22. 4. 0d
20.	245 1/2	66 3/4	67 1/2	82	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	184 1/2	13 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 1/2	22. 4. 0d
21.	244 1/2	66 3/4	67 1/2	82	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	184 1/2	14 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 1/2	22. 4. 0d
22.	—	66 3/4	67 1/2	82	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	184 1/2	14 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	—	67 1/2	22. 4. 0d
24.	—	66 3/4	67 1/2	81 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	184 1/2	14 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	—	67 1/2	22. 4. 0d

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Wm. TURQUAND, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

OWING at one time to the indisposition of the Reporter, and at another to the necessity of noticing other works, our observations on the periodical botanical publications have fallen behind hand; we shall now attempt to pay our arrears.

The four last numbers of the *Botanical Magazine* contain, in Mr. Gawler's department, a white-flowered variety of *Iris sibirica* as it is here called; we have some doubt, however, whether it be not really a distinct, though a very nearly related, species. There is some difference in the form of the internal petals, which are more dilated upwards, and contracted into a narrower claw below; they are likewise less erect and blunter pointed; but whether these differences are constant, we cannot positively decide.—*Ornithogalum thyrsoides*, drawn from a specimen containing so few flowers as hardly to deserve its name of *thyrses-flowering*.—*Lilium concolor*, a lily of very modern introduction from China, the country of splendid flowers.—*Wachendorfia brevifolia* differs from *birsuta* especially, but not solely, in the colour of its flowers, which are singularly lurid.—*Amaryllis ornata*, here called *crimson and white amaryllis*, a name certainly not very appropriate to the coloured figure, in which the flowers are striped with a dark purple. Mr. Gawler has seemingly with reluctance renounced his former opinion, that this, and the white flowered amaryllis from Sierra Leone, are the same species; though no cultivator doubts of their being really distinct. In these very natural families, the lines of demarkation, both between the genera and the species, are often so very faint, as to elude the eye of the botanist, or rather the touchstone of his definitions; the differences consisting more in innumerable little points, than in marked botanical characters; yet these points of difference, from their great number, may be equal in value to a few more decided distinctions. It not unfrequently happens, from this circumstance, that the botanist is puzzled to find a difference where a common observer scarcely sees any similarity.—*Antholyza Æthiopica*, the smaller variety, and *Ixia erecta*, var. *lutea odorata*, both stand in the same predicament, though considered by the botanist as mere varieties, the cultivator, who attends more to the *tout ensemble* than to legitimate characters, would not hesitate to decide that they were essentially different. In the latter plant, besides the fragrance of the blossom, which is without scent in the other varieties of the *Ixia erecta*; the tube of the corolla is longer in proportion to the limb, the stigmas are more erect, and the whole plant is far more robust than in the white. *Amaryllis revoluta* is a very fine figure of a species before published in the Magazine from a less perfect specimen.—Of *Sansevieria Guineensis*, and *Dracæna ovata*, we should have nothing to say, were it not to correct an error of the press which will mislead the unskillful. The former should have been numbered 1179, and the latter 1180; these numbers being reversed, the name of the one is of course applied to the other. It may be remarked, however, that *Dracæna ovata* has never been before described or figured: it was discovered by Afzelius in Africa.—A pink-coloured variety of *Scilla* (commonly *Hyacinthus*) *serotina*; to make amends for giving us a mere variety, one however which has never been before described, Mr. Gawler has here given us a synoptical table of *Scilla*, *Hyacinthus*, and *Muscari*, considered as one genus, divided, for convenience only, into three.—*Narcissus bifrons*, before considered by Mr. Gawler as a mere variety of *N. calathinus*, but now raised into a distinct species. The author, however, surmises that it may probably be a hybrid production between *Jonquilla* and *calathinus*.—*Narcissus bicolor*, nearly related to *N. Pseudo-narcissus* and *N. italicus*, heretofore considered by the writer himself as a variety of *P. papyraceus*.

We have thought it best to place together the plants belonging to the natural orders of *ensatæ* and *liliacæ*, the letter-press to which is written by Mr. Gawler. And, although we doubt not but that many of the purchasers of the *Botanical Magazine* are dissatisfied with having so large a proportion of the work, as one half, occupied by these orders exclusively, yet we cannot but express our hearty approbation of the plan. These plants have been more cultivated than most others, and far less understood by botanists, of whom they may justly be deemed the opprobrium. The French botanists have had the same view of the matter, and a very magnificent work in folio has been for some time publishing in Paris on these orders, contained under the denomination of *Liliacées*. But whoever will take the pains to compare this work with the *Botanical Magazine*, will at once perceive how much the best botanists are at a loss in this department, and how much more luminous and satisfactory is the information contained in the latter work. We proceed now to enumerate the other plants given us by the editor in Number 264, 265, 266, and 267.—*Celastrus pyracanthus*: this is a good drawing from a remarkable fine specimen which grew in the open air, against a southern wall in the garden of Edmund Granger, esq. of Exeter. Dr. Sims, by shewing how this shrub varies with regard to its foliage, and in being with or without spines, has gone a good way towards reconciling the very contradictory accounts of botanists respecting it.—*Trifolium canescens*: a plant hardly known to botanists but by Tournefort's name, introduced from Mount Caucasus by Mr. Loddiges.—*Stapelia picta*, a new species of a genus so elaborated by the late Mr. Masson. Jacquin endeavoured to convince Linnæus that the natural order of *Asclepiadæ* properly belonged to the class *Decandria*, instead of *Pentandria*, where he had placed these plants: and more lately, Dr. Smith has asserted that the same are really gynandrous. Both these opinions are controverted by Dr. Sims; who defends Linnæus upon the ground, that all
anthers

anthers consist of two lobes; that these lobes are more or less approximate, and frequently, as in this order, quite distinct. But though the lobes are distinct, Dr. Sims considers them as composing one anther only. With respect to Dr. Smith's remark, Dr. Sims observes, that a perpendicular section of the flower shews that the stamens are not really attached to the true germen, but to certain processes of the corolla; and that these plants do not therefore belong to the class Gynandria.—*Epacris pulchella*, a valuable acquisition to our list of New-Holland plants, gratifying at once the sight and the smell.—*Erodium hymenodes*, one of the hardy species of Geranium, or more properly Heron's-bill. As Northern Africa is little distant from Europe, so this species, a native of the former country, approaches much nearer in affinity to the European species, than those from the southern extremity of Africa.—*Cytisus purpureus*: we have some doubts whether this be really a distinct species from *Cytisus lupinus*.—*Podalyria alba*: a hardy perennial, of easy culture, and deserving a place in every extensive collection. Mr. Salisbury has, in the Linnæan Transactions, divided *Sophora* into several distinct genera, applying the name of *Podalyria* to the Cape species, which are fruticose. In this Dr. Sims has not thought fit to follow him, although he appears to approve of the division. If Mr. Salisbury's genera should be in future adopted, and the name of *Podalyria* be applied as he has done, Dr. Sims recommends that of *Thermopsis* (Lupin-face) for the American species, which are herbaceous, and alike in their habit: *Thermos* being a Greek name for Lupin, which these plants so much resemble.—Two species of *Asclepias*, the *nivea* and *variegata*, both characteristically figured; but the former having only one terminal umbel, hardly represents the general habit of the plant; nor is the snowy whiteness of the nectaries, from which it has its name, sufficiently expressed.—*Protea speciosa*.—*Stapelia elegans*.—*Nymphaea versicolor*, a very fine figure of a new species of water-lily from the East Indies, whence it was introduced by Dr. Roxburgh, and is cultivated with great success at Mr. Vere's, Kensington Gore. This species belongs to Mr. Salisbury's *Castalia*, and is nearly allied to, though distinct from, *N. Lotus*.—*Viminaria denudata*; one of the pretty papilionaceous tribe from New South Wales.—*Gloxinia maculata*, formerly known by the name of *Martynia perennis*, and inserted under both names by Professor Martyn in his new edition of Miller's Dictionary. It appears by the observations here made, that the arrangement of this plant, and some of its relatives, according to their natural affinities, has been attended with some difficulties, which has occasioned the establishment of a new natural order.

The Botanist's Repository, No. 112, contains, what is here called *Protea speciosa* varietas *peters* which is undoubtedly a distinct species from the *P. speciosa* of the Botanical Magazine.—*Mimosa pudica*; or the sensitive plant. It is here said that its "shrinking from the touch is supposed to be owing to its being strongly saturated with oxygen gas, which it disengages upon the slightest provocation, and its place for a short time is supplied by the atmospheric air." We do not know upon the authority of what experiments this supposition is founded, nor do we see how the hypothesis can account for the phenomena at all satisfactorily.—*Protea abrotanifolia* varietas *odorata*; a good figure of a very elegant little shrub, the more valuable as its flowers are fragrant.—*Monarda punctata* a very beautiful species from the collection of Messrs. Whitley and Brame, worthy of cultivation, but far more uncommon than some of the less ornamental species.—*Passiflora perfoliata* from the collection of the Comtesse de Vandes. Willdenow describes the segments of the calyx as being shorter by half than the petals; while in this drawing both parts are equal.

No. 112 contains a very fine figure of *Cucumis Dudaim*, from the collection of Aylmer Bourke Lambert, esq. This plant says the author was named *Dudaim* by Linnæus, "from the fantastical idea that it was the fruit mentioned in the Bible by the name of mandrake, with which Jacob's neglected wife purchased her husband's favours for one night of her rival." Now whether Linnæus supposed the fruit of this species of melon to be the real *Dudaim* or not, the name was very properly applied, because some learned men had imagined it to be so, for however "fantastical," it was no new idea of his. And in our opinion there has been no more probable guess made amongst all the "fantastical ideas" that have been entertained upon this subject; for the objection that Hiller, who imagined the mandrakes were cherries, made to it, that *Dudaim* is used by Jeremiah for a vessel (or in our translation a basket) containing figs, may be explained fully as probably as his notion that they were bowls turned out of the cherry tree. For *Dudaim* might perhaps be as general a word as gourd, and we know there are gourds no bigger than oranges, and others so large that capacious vessels are made of them. The fruit of the *Cucumis Dudaim* is a beautifully striped round melon or gourd, admired for its very fragrant smell, and is probably a native of Syria, which is much more to the purpose, than whether it be of Egyptian origin or not, Egypt not being the country of Jacob. *Pascalia glauca* of Ortega, a native of Chili, from the same collection.—*Hermannia flammæa* of Jacquin's Hortus Schoenbrunnensis, a native of the Cape, taken at Mr. Knights in the King's Road, the possessor of Mr. Hibbert's late collection. A new species of *Lopezia*, the *coronata* native of South as the next (*Hypericum virginicum*) is of North America.

In No. 114 we have *Lobelia assurgens*, a very scarce plant communicated by A. B. Lambert, esq. from his stove at Boyton, where it is remarked that the flowers died away without producing seeds, which perhaps might be owing to its being treated with too much warmth, being

being according to Swartz a native of the colder regions of the mountains in Jamaica. To the successful cultivation of plants, a knowledge of the elevation at which they occur is fully as necessary, as that of the latitude.—*Volkameria angustifolia*, supposed to be a native of the Isle of France, communicated by Mr. Donn, curator of the botanic garden at Cambridge. In habit this shrub appears to approach very near to the simple-leaved jasmins.—*Zingiber Cliffordiana*, so named in honor of Lady de Clifford, an amateur of botany and collector of curious and rare plants.—*Pancratium amœnum*. The author says that this plant is certainly distinct from *P. caribœum*, but as far as we can judge from the figure, not by any means a good one, it is a mere variety; and was brought by Lord Seaforth from the West Indies under the latter name, and presented to Mr. Lambert in whose stove it flowered in March 1808.—*Periploca africana*, a rare plant which flowered at Messrs. Whitley and Brame's Old Brompton, industrious cultivators of rare plants from every part of the world, and obligingly communicative of their treasures to inquiring botanists.

Our limits will not permit us to proceed further for the present, we are obliged therefore to postpone the consideration of the two latter numbers of the repository to another opportunity, when we shall also again take up our account of the English botany, of which we are several numbers in arrear.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

MARCH

As yet the trembling year is unconformed
And winter oft at eve resumes the breeze
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving fleets
Deform the day.

DURING the whole of this month the weather has been perfectly seasonable, particularly when we consider the tremendous fall of rain that we had during the month of January, and nearly till the middle of February. The farmers, who, about six weeks ago, were making sad forebodings respecting the failure of the corn crops of the ensuing season, are now perfectly satisfied that the country at large has sustained very little injury. During the last two or three days of the month the wind has been easterly, and very cold. Hitherto this year we have not had any violent gales, if I may except those in the month of January: in the present month we have had none whatever; so that I hope we may for once escape the tempests of the vernal equinox.

March 1st. A salmon was this day caught, which weighed two and twenty pounds. It was one of the finest that has been remembered for many years, as taken so early in the season.

March 4th. Rooks are beginning to prepare their nests.

The fallow begins to show the yellow anthers of its catkins. The whitlow-grass, (*draba verna*) in flower on the sides of dry gravelly and sandy banks. Yew trees are in flower.

March 10th. *Curculio niger* crawls about the walls of old buildings. The jumping spider (*aranea scenica*) is seen on the sunny walls and pales of gardens and fields.

I have, in the course of the present month, picked up on the sea beach a great many hard stones, that are perforated to the depth of about the eighth of an inch, in narrow and somewhat oblong holes. I am at a loss to conjecture by what species of animal these could have been formed. No shells were found in any of them, and had they been the work of some minute kind of testacea, such or fragments of such, would certainly have remained. If any of your correspondents are possessed of information on this subject, it would be an acceptable service to the science of natural history, to lay it before the public in your Magazine.

March 11th. Pheasants are heard to crow.

The *Cancer stagnalis* is to be seen in the splashes on gravelly parts of the roads; and in the same place the hair or wire worm is moving about in its slow and tortuous manner. *Meloe proscarabeus*, *Chrysomela tenebricosa*, and *Chrysomela coriaria*, crawl about in the hedge bottoms.

March 20th. Two white rats were killed this day. They had each red eyes, as is common in all the white varieties of the murine species. What is by no means a usual occurrence in a county so far south as Hampshire, a perfectly white weazel has several times been observed about the premises of a farm yard in the neighbourhood from which I am writing.

The field crickets, (*Gryllus campestris* of Linnæus) begin to open their holes on the sides of sunny banks, and to come out of them in the middle of the day, when the heat of the sun is most powerful. An observer may see one of them at the orifice of each hole if he approach gently and with great caution; but they run in on the least alarm. They have not yet begun to chirp, or creak, as it is called in some parts of this county; nor perhaps will they be heard to do this till about the beginning of May.

Crows, magpies, wood-pigeons, as well as numerous kinds of small birds, are occupied in forming their nests.

I am informed that a fossil tortoise or turtle in a very perfect state, has lately been dug out of the ground, upwards of sixty feet below the surface, at Swannage in Dorsetshire.

March 30th. A specimen of the warty lizard of Pennant (*Lacerta palustris* of Linnæus),

was this day brought to me, which had been found, along with several others, in some bundles of thatch that had lain near a pond since the latter end of autumn. The animals had taken shelter in these as a retreat for the winter. I have never before seen any of these animals in this gravelly neighbourhood; and although I am informed that there are also frogs in some places, yet it is more than six years since I saw one here.

The flower-buds of the black or sloe thorn, begin to appear and several of the wall-fruit trees are in bloom. The easterly winds and frosty nights have however greatly checked the progress of the latter.

In the last week of this month a very large salmon was caught by an angler, with an artificial fly. The river trout, as well as the roach and dace begin to feed, and play about the surface of the streams and rivers.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE check which the young wheats have received during the present month, has been extremely beneficial in preventing the over luxuriance which the fineness of the preceding month had caused in all those which had been put in at an early period. It has likewise had a good effect on those which were late sown, which on the whole look well. In England and Wales, Wheat averages 91s. 10d. per quarter; Barley, 44s. 11d.; and Oats, 32s. 6d.

The badness of the weather, and the snow which has fallen in many parts during this month, has much retarded the business of the field, in different situations, much less seed grain having been got into the ground than would otherwise have been the case. In many places the lands have been so soaked and saturated with water, that it has been quite impossible to sow them.

The grazing stock of all kinds, has, however, gone on well, as much food had been produced by the warmth of the weather in March. Grass Lamb is just getting plentiful in the country as well as town markets. The prices of all descriptions of fat stock however still keep up.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 5s. to 6s. 4d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; and Pork, from 6s. to 7s.

There are plenty of Potatoes for setting this season; but the extent of land which has been planted with them this month, has not been nearly so great as usual, probably from the badness of the season.

The business of repairing the fences, and of dressing and rolling the grass lands, has in many places been well performed.

In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 51. to 61. 10s. per load; Clover, from 61. 10s. to 71. 16s.; and Straw, from 11. 14s. to 11. 18s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March, to the 24th of April, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30.03. April 24. Wind N. E.
Lowest, 28.77. April 14. Wind W.

Thermometer.

Highest, 55. April 10. Wind W.
Lowest, 28. April 12. Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 65 hundredths of an inch } On the 14th the mercury was as low as 28.77. and on the next day, at the same hour, it was 29.42.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 16°. } On the 11th, the mercury was as high as 46°, but on the 12th it was no higher than 28°.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last report of it is equal to 5.32 inches in depth. The average heat of the month is little more than 42°, nearly the same as it was for March. Four or five weeks since, the Spring was looking remarkably forward; it is now exceedingly backward. The frost has more than once been very severe, and the ice from half an inch to an inch thick. On five or six days we have had snow; but the fall on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st, was deeper than we have ever known it so late in the season.

The average height of the barometer for the month has been 29.54; of course we have had much rain. Our readers will remember that we anticipated rain, at the time we closed our last report: the barometer led to the expectation, but we had a very small quantity till the beginning of the month. On the 14th, we had a violent thunder-storm, accompanied with

with large hail-stones, which cut every thing to pieces in the garden. This, we have reason to believe, was partial; at Islington and Highgate it was slight, in comparison of what was experienced at Holloway, where the weight of a cloud seemed to rush down with tremendous violence.

We can reckon but seven or eight brilliant days out of the thirteen; and on sixteen we have had rain, snow, or hail; and on the 11th was a violent hurricane, that brought to the ground the newly-built nests of the rooks, which, as yet, are wholly undefended by the opening leaves.

The wind has blown chiefly from the Easterly quarters.

According to our Correspondent in the Isle of Wight, the average temperature for the first three months of the present year is as follows:

January, 40.22	} This account was taken at Shide, near Newport.
February, 45.00	
March 43. nearly.	

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS.

The new moon, or change, will be on the 14th, at four minutes past twelve, noon; and the opposition, or full moon, on the morning of the 29th, at 13 minutes past eight. On the evening of the 28th will take place another occultation of the star γ in the constellation of the Scorpion, by the moon, and is the last of this star that will be visible in Great Britain, for several years. The immersion will be at the eastern side of the moon's disk at $41\frac{1}{2}$ minutes past ten, apparent time; and the star will emerge from behind her western edge at 54 minutes past eleven, after been occulted 1h. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. At the time of the immersion, the star will be four minutes, and at the emersion three minutes, to the north of the moon's centre. At the time of the above phenomenon the clock will be 3 minutes 7 seconds behind the sun dial. The planet Herschel or Georgian Sidus will be above the horizon almost the whole night. On the morning of the 1st, he sets at 43 minutes past four, five minutes after sunrise, on the morning of the 16th, at 44 minutes past three; and on the morning of the 31st, at 45 minutes past two. On the 1st he may be found with the telescope $4^{\circ} 53'$ to the west in longitude, and about 7 minutes to the north in latitude, of the bright star in the balance named α . On the 16th their difference of longitude will be $5^{\circ} 30'$, and of latitude 7 minutes; and on the 31st their difference of longitude will be $6^{\circ} 3'$, the star being still about 7 minutes to the south of the planet. Saturn will be a fine object for observation this month. He will be in opposition to the sun, or, which is the same thing, in his perige, on the morning of the 22d at four o'clock. The quantity of his retrograde motion for the month will be $2^{\circ} 4'$. On the morning of the 3d, he will come into conjunction with the γ in the Scorpion, a star of the fourth magnitude, when their difference of latitude will be 32 minutes, the star being to the south, and on the morning of the 23d he will be in the same longitude with the β , a star of the second magnitude in the same constellation, the planet in this instance being $1^{\circ} 8'$ to the north. Jupiter will be a morning star, rising an hour or two before the sun. Mars will be up in the evenings. Till the 20th his apparent motion in longitude will be retrograde. He will be stationary in $8^{\circ} 54'$ of the anastrous sign Libra, $1^{\circ} 24'$ to the west of the γ in the Virgin, a star of the third magnitude. For the remainder of the month he will move direct, or according to the order of the signs. Venus will be an evening star till the 24th when she becomes a morning star. Her inferior conjunction happens on the morning of the 24th, at 40 minutes past seven. On the 1st her elongation from the sun, will be $30^{\circ} 14'$, on the 4th $27^{\circ} 22'$, on the 7th $24^{\circ} 2'$, on the 10th $20^{\circ} 17'$, on the 13th $16^{\circ} 25'$, on the 16th $12^{\circ} 5'$, and on the 19th $7^{\circ} 35'$; after which she will not be readily seen with the naked eye, on account of her then near approach to the sun. The telescopic appearance of this planet will be extremely interesting this month. On the 1st, she will resemble the moon when she is about $3\frac{1}{4}$ days old, or more correctly, like the moon when she is $41\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the sun. Till her inferior conjunction, the quantity of her illuminated disk which is turned to the earth will rapidly decrease. About the middle of the month she will become a very fine crescent, similar to what the moon puts on, on her earliest appearance after a conjunction with the sun. Mercury, for the three first weeks, will be too near the sun to be observed without the aid of the telescope. On the evening of the 25th, about an hour after sun-set, he may be seen nearly in conjunction with the northern horn of the bull, a star of the second magnitude, named likewise β , their difference of latitude being $3^{\circ} 22'$, the planet being to the south. On the 22d Mercury sets at 12 minutes past nine; on the 25th, at 32 minutes past nine; on the 28th, at 48 minutes past nine; and on the 31st, at one minute before ten. That singular star in the head of Medusa, characterized by the Greek literal β , may be observed twice at its least brightness; viz. on the morning of the 13th, at 51 minutes past two; and on the evening of the 15th at 40 minutes past eleven.

Errata — In the Astronomical Anticipations for April,
Line 8, for "south," read north; line 27, for "maritime," read magutine: line 53, for
"between 3 and 4 degrees," read between 2 and 4 degrees.